

The Chart

Missouri Southern State College, Joplin, MO 64801

Free Campus

College to receive 16 microcomputers

Computing on campus will have entered a new era by the time classes resume after the holiday break.

Sixteen IBM Personal Computers will furnish the newly formed microcomputer lab in Matthews Hall room 225. The Computer and Information Sciences faculty have reached their goal of replacing the obsolete IIS0 centralized system currently used by students.

The IBM P.C. was selected over four other microcomputers, including the leading seller, Apple II. A panel consisting of Dr. Brian Babbitt, June Freund, Dr. John Cragin, Lyle Mayes and Steve Earney evaluated the bids and their decision for IBM was unanimous.

"We are taking money currently used for maintenance of a 1960's model computer and using that to buy the new micros," said Steve Earney, director of the computer center. "The college is using the Missouri Lease Agreement for a four-year period, and at the end of that period we will own the micros."

Earney explained that the college will be getting more for their money by switching to microcomputers. He said the old IIS0 system could only store 8,000 characters in memory (8K), while each micro can store 64K and two of them will be equipped with 128K. They can easily be upgraded to 512K.

Basic, Fortran and Pascal languages can be used on the IBM P.C. with the 8088 assembler. Each machine is going to be equipped with one disk drive and the two machines with 128K will have two disk drives each. Eventually each machine can be equipped with four disk drives. Four matrix printers are going to be included in the lab and interfaces for graphics and plotting will be added in the future.

"When the IIS0 quits working,

we won't fix it. In 1962 it was top of the line, now you couldn't even give it away; it's that far out of date, and it's expensive for our vendors to maintain it," said Earney.

Maintenance is scheduled to end Dec. 15 for the old system.

CIS faculty will use the lab during holiday break to acquaint themselves. Later in the spring there is an orientation session for all faculty members is planned.

"This spring we will see how to best serve students and manage the lab better. What I really expect is to have more students than we can accommodate. We try to enroll in the classes that will use the lab," Earney said. Introduction to Programming and Elementary Programming courses will be the primary users.

"We are micros serving three markets," said Earney. "CIS students will be getting state-of-the-art exposure; they will serve the community through continuing education courses and the college as a whole will be served."

Some of the benefits to students will be the availability of BASIC. It is the most popular language to learn and is native to microcomputers.

Students will be able to by diskettes for about \$1 from the college bookstore for program storage. The diskettes should last a whole semester and, according to Earney, it will be just like buying a notebook for any other class.

Hours for the lab will be 7 a.m.-10:30 p.m. Mondays-Thursday; 7 a.m.-5 p.m. Fridays and 2:30-10 p.m. Sundays. It is not certain whether another lab assistant will be added to the CIS staff. An open-house is being planned once everything is settled.

Eventually the IBM P.C.'s will be tied in with the center's 4331 mainframe, as they can also serve as additional terminals.

Education department publishes newsletter

Missouri Southern's education department's first 'Forum' was released this month.

Dr. Robert Steere, professor of education came up with the idea of the 'Forum', and discussed it with Dr. Robert Wiley, also a professor of education. The two of them worked together in putting the 'Forum' together.

"The idea for the newsletter was to serve as a communication vehicle for educators in the Missouri Southern service area," said Wiley.

According to Steere, "Forum" is a way in which we are trying to improve communication among the educators of the immediate four-

state region."

The two main purposes of the 'Forum' are "to enhance educational communication, and to increase the visibility of the education department at Southern," stated Wiley.

Many topics are included in the 'Forum'. It will "include short informational items on the national, state and local levels," said Steere. "We have invited area educators to submit short articles for publication in the 'Forum', and we encourage teachers and organizations to announce instructional meetings and conferences by advertising them in the 'Forum'."

Members of Sallie Beard's Fundamentals Physical Education Activities class got wet in style Monday as they had the first swimming class in 1982 fashion. It was the opening day for the college's new pool.



Presidential list now at 25 candidates

Presidential Search and Screening Committee Chairman James Maupin has consolidated the top five choices from each committee member into a list of 25 names to be discussed at tomorrow's meeting at 2:30 p.m.

Although Maupin said the committee is "a little bit behind" their tentative schedule, he stressed the importance of the committee's duties and added "I'm not going to rush for staying with the calendar."

Newly appointed regent Terry James worked long hours over this past weekend to catch up with other members of the group.

"He reviewed every application to file," said Maupin of James' work, relating their conversation about an early morning of reviewing to allow James to submit his five choices by Monday morning.

Bringing the 14 members together on one day has been somewhat of a problem it seems.

"It is a challenge trying to set a

time when everyone can be there," Maupin explained.

Through his past experience Maupin has devised a way in which all members have the chance to give input. This is accomplished by using written forms rather than total verbal input, where conversation might be dominated by a few.

Tomorrow's meeting will involve the discussion of the 25 applicants. Members have been advised to "be prepared to present the strong points" of their choices.

The meeting will be recorded if necessary, and after all 25 applications have been reviewed members will be asked to submit a new list containing what they believe to be the best four candidates.

Forwarding four names to the Board of Regents in December is the Presidential Search and Screening Committee's goal, but Maupin repeated that it is "far more important that this committee do the best possible job" than it is to stay with the calendar.

Marx was 'upside down,' says lecturer

That Karl Marx was "upside down" was William L. Law's premise in a lecture last night dealing with the "Myth of the Class Struggle." Law spoke in the college's business and economics lecture series in the Billingsly Student Center. He spoke again this morning at 9:30.

"There is no class struggle in the sense that Karl Marx meant it," commented Law.

"The idea Marx put forth in the Communist Manifesto was that a hostile, antagonistic relationship exists between employer and employee," said Law. He quoted other sources woven with this common thread of class struggle. "That's [class struggle] a false concept," he said.

Law explained that the world divides itself into a dichotomy: a free system and a command

system; the individualists and the collectivists. In the free system, the individual is not a resource of the government; the individual is sovereign. The government is a servant of the people, as contrasted with the command system, which subordinates individuals into a collective entity, according to Law.

"We are class struggles," said Law. "For example, football players and Chrysler employees.

By striking they have a higher return than by not striking. We are class struggle operating but we are seeing something that doesn't really exist."

People believe in the command system because they are afraid of what they see with the free system—exploitation and instability. Believers in the free system are afraid of what is

(Continued on page 11)

Board meets tomorrow, considers fee surcharge

Academic changes and a proposal of \$30 incidental fee surcharge will be topics at tomorrow's Board of Regents meeting in the Billingsly Student Center at 1 p.m.

The \$30 surcharge represents an amount equaling one third of Southern's state allocation cuts.

"They realize it is necessary," said Dr. Julio Leon, interim president, when speaking of Regent actions. "We kept it as low as we could," he said, adding, "It could have been worse."

If the total cut had been passed directly on to the students a surcharge of \$100 per student would have been necessary, said the interim president.

Other measures to cover portions of the allocation cut will be made through cutting the faculty development program budget, the library budget, and postponing new textbook purchases.

The faculty development program will be cut \$2,500. From this

budget "grants for attending certain functions" are made to faculty members," explained Dr. Leon. Some research projects are also funded with monies from this budget, he added.

Textbook purchases will be trimmed by \$20,500. Leon described this action saying that "middle of the year" textbook requests would be postponed until a later date, adding that additional requests were still coming in.

"There may be a very good reason for those requests," commented Leon, "but at this point we don't have the money."

He went on to explain that no classes would be without books; they would just have to continue with what they had presently.

After reducing Southern's library budget last year by 50 percent, the Budget Committee restored the figure to its previous \$200,000 level. Now \$10,000 will be cut from that figure.

Thirty-one proposals submitted by the Academic Policies Committee and approved by the Faculty Senate will be presented to the Board of Regents tomorrow.

According to Dr. Joe Shields, assistant professor of mathematics, the math department's proposals originated last spring when "we reassessed our required programs of study and decided we needed to have more applied courses." The two new courses proposed were modeling and operations research.

"This presented a problem because of the budget cuts," said Shields. "We presently offer two advanced calculus courses. Because of a lack of student interest in Calculus II, the department decided that Calculus I would be sufficient; so advanced calculus was cut back to one semester, not two," said Shields. "Having taken care of modeling, we still had to find a position for operations research," said Shields.

The mathematics department presently offers geometry every year.

"We determined that the de-

mand for geometry was such that we could offer it every other year instead," said Shields.

In addition, vector analysis which used to be offered in the spring of odd years was dropped. In its place was added a statistics course.

"The math department's proposals are in accordance with what the Mathematical Association of America and other organizations have recommended for the past two or three years: that undergraduate programs include a broad base of math, including components in applied areas," said Shields.

"In my opinion, the mathematics department now has a very efficient course of study. We are teaching the same number of courses with the same faculty—but with a much stronger, broader program," Shields said.

In the communications department, the proposals originated last September.

"At that time we began dealing with the problem of the language lab, as well as how to improve what we had, and at the same time

reduce costs," said Dr. Carmen Carney, professor of communications. "We had a very long proposal dealing with three topics: the language lab, the curriculum, and how to upgrade foreign language competence," said Carney.

In the proposals submitted to the Faculty Senate, 15 course listings in the catalog will be reduced to nine which involves merging several upper division courses into fewer redesigned ones, and the language laboratory console and master unit with their attendant costs for maintenance and repairs will be eliminated.

In addition, the new major will require at least one course from the social science department and a choice between a new course in communication and one in geography. Also, small conversational groups will be incorporated into the program in hopes of improving student speaking skills.

In the biology department, one of the proposals involves the establishment of a man-environment course requirement. "The purpose of this course is to

give students an alternative to the human approach in biology," said Dr. William Ferron, head of the biology department. For example Biology 101 and 120 are both required courses that are human-related. Many colleges and universities provide up to 5 courses in this area to be used as general education courses in biology.

"The all-over favorite courses were found to be in environmental areas of biology. So we decided that we would provide an environmental option," said Ferron.

"I feel that environmental concern is a subject that needs to be stressed," said Ferron. There are so many ways that people of different majors can use this course."

Dr. Gerald Elick has been teaching environmental biology for the past three years, and according to Ferron, the course has been very well received by students.

"Students relate to it and thus enjoy it," said Ferron.

"Also, the environmental course includes laboratory experience, which has long been a unique feature of biology as a general education requirement."

Psychologists probe learning retention state

Four different types of experiments involving humans have been conducted in the psychology department this semester.

"I have constrained the general areas of study, the four areas constrained involving state dependent retention," said Dr. Brian Babbitt, associate professor of psychology, who went on to explain what was meant.

The first type of experiment conducted involved recall. "This means that if you learn something, such as test material, in a certain state, you will remember the material better if you're in that certain state when tested," said Babbitt.

"An example of this would be a person under the influence of alcohol or on drugs."

One of the groups participated in a state dependent anxiety experiments to see if this principle would apply to other variables.

such as emotional states.

"The students were under one of two conditions in the lab: In the first experiment, the participants were played upon to be nervous—the experimenter was very business-like and wore a white lab coat. Around the room were various frightening-looking electric shock equipment. In the second experiment, the experimenter dressed casually and was very cordial. The electric shock equipment was absent, and the students went through relaxation techniques with soft music playing in the background.

"Basically, the question asked here was do you need to be tested under the same conditions that you studied under in order to do well?" said Babbitt.

Some evidence of state dependency on word remembrance was found in this experiment," said Babbitt.

A second study involved trying to manipulate people's expectations of how well they would perform on a test.

"The students were given one of two 'pills' (placebos) and were told that one of the 'pills' would improve their memory and the other would have no effect on memory recall. What we were studying was state-dependency expectations. We were trying to discover if students would be influenced on their performance by what they were told the 'pills' would do.

"We found no evidence of state dependency expectations in this experiment," said Babbitt. "During the test situation, the females who were told they would have a better memory did do well, but the males did just the opposite—they scored better when they were told that the pill would have no effect, than they did when they were told that their pills would increase

memory."

"We believe that these findings might be contributed to the fact that females tend to be more suggestible and compliant, and males tend to work with the odds—they like a challenge," said Babbitt.

Overall, females were much more eager to sign up for experiments and followed instructions better than males.

The third and fourth experiments dealt with investigating the effects of background music and television.

"The question asked here was that if you study with the TV or radio on, should you test under the same conditions?" said Babbitt. The three conditions present in the music group were hard-rock, easy-listening, and no music at all.

"No evidence of state dependency on either background music or TV was found. However, it was found that people who studied

under hard-rock or no music at all scored higher than those who listened to easy-listening music. No conclusive evidence has been found on this yet, although possibly that easy-listening music causes you to relax and not be able to concentrate as well," said Babbitt.

On TV, although no state dependency effects were found, an overall study effect was discovered.

"With the TV group, the subjects were tested on two different types of words—some related in some way to television, and the others not-neutral words. The findings reveal that if you study with the TV on, you tend to remember words related to television more easily."

"Otherwise people did equally well studying with the TV on or off. But it should be emphasized that we were not dealing with very

conclusive evidence. The tests were short, with short studying periods and no long-term effects could be studied. There is evidence that in long-term studying, a person cannot concentrate for long periods of time with no television."

In overall view on the experiments conducted this semester, Babbitt said that "most of the research was very well done and strictly controlled. It appears that there are variables which simply do not show state dependency effects," said Babbitt. "Or if they do show state dependency effects, the effects may be determined by the type of materials to be remembered, or amount of mood changes taken place between study and recall."

For the remainder of the semester, psychology students will follow up on the experiments and pursue areas of study that were particularly interesting to them.

Bulletin published on prairies, management at monument

One of many programs at George Washington Carver Monument in Diamond is the Prairie Management Plan by Dr. James Jackson and Betty Bensing from Missouri Southern.

"The aim of this plan is to try to restore five prairie areas for the park," said Jackson.

There are three major steps in this project. One is to eliminate special problem plant populations such as invading non-native cool-season grasses and woody species. Another is to establish native prairie grasses and forbs and a third is to begin manipulative practices which will insure the stability of the prairie species once they are established.

Larry Blake, chief ranger at the Carver Monument, said the program started in the fall of 1981.

"The Co-operative Education Program is utilizing Southern to

fulfill needs of areas for research and they are there to monitor and gather data on the prairie plan and it is carried on by several groups of students," said Blake.

There will also be a follow-up on the vegetational analysis by Jackson. "It is to evaluate the effects of the prairie management for the next three years and to see how successful the program was," said Jackson.

Along with the prairie plan is the program of study of small mammals. "This is to study techniques about the effects of the mammals in the prairie. The majority of the mammals are deer mice, white footed mice, cotton rats and house mice," said Jackson.

In the fall of 1980, the first program of water resource study began with Missouri Southern's students. "The students gather water sources on a base-line infor-

mation and to get a standard level to compare against other data in the future," said Blake.

The Cooperative Education Program gives students first-hand situations and they work closely together, stated Blake. In the future they will work on a professional level and acquire information. "This program gives students ideas for careers and a better understanding about operations," said Blake.

A joint project by Missouri Southern Foundation and the National Park Service is publishing a bulletin twice a month on the research done at the national monument.

The bulletin will be sent free of charge to all park regions and will be used as models to set up other park systems. It will also be sent to local high schools and libraries in the four-state area.



CAB plans holiday dance

Campus Activities Board will sponsor its third annual Holiday Ball from 9 p.m. to midnight, Monday, Nov. 29 in the Connor Ballroom of Billingsly Student Center.

Flight 602 will be the band performing at the dance and a light buffet with hors d'oeuvres will be served. Dress will be semi-formal. Everyone is welcome to attend the Thanksgiving break dance.

Two intern in public history

Southern students Mark Spangler and Paul Daniels have spent part of their time this semester at the George Washington Carver National Monument near Diamond, working in an internship program that formally began this year.

According to history instructor Paul Teverow, the program was actually started by Dr. Delbert Schafer, former associate professor of history who resigned last sum-

mer. The Missouri Southern Foundation granted the program funds to furnish transportation to and from the monument.

"The students are learning every facet of museum administration. They work on cataloging farm implements, newspapers, family papers and personal possessions. They find out why and how things got to the museum," said Teverow.

Daniels already has a bachelor of arts degree, and Spangler is a

junior. They go to the monument once a week.

"We see it as a way to provide opportunities to our students and interest in public history and museum management. This area is a growing field with a real need for people. Carver is just one part of the internship program that we are developing now," said Teverow.

A selection committee composed of instructors from the social science department chooses students who have applied for the internships.

'Crossroads' receives second place

The 1982 Crossroads, yearbook of Missouri Southern, has received a second place award from the American Scholastic Press Association.

The book scored high marks in several areas, including feature

stories. The judges cited a story on the history of the mansion house for "a high degree of professionalism in its writing, photography, and layout."

Joyce Cole of Granby was editor of the yearbook, and Richard Williams of Kansas City was

photography editor. Mrs. Gwen Hunt is advisor.

Crossroads was one of only 24 books submitted from colleges and universities around the country to receive either a second place, first place, or first place with merit.

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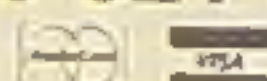
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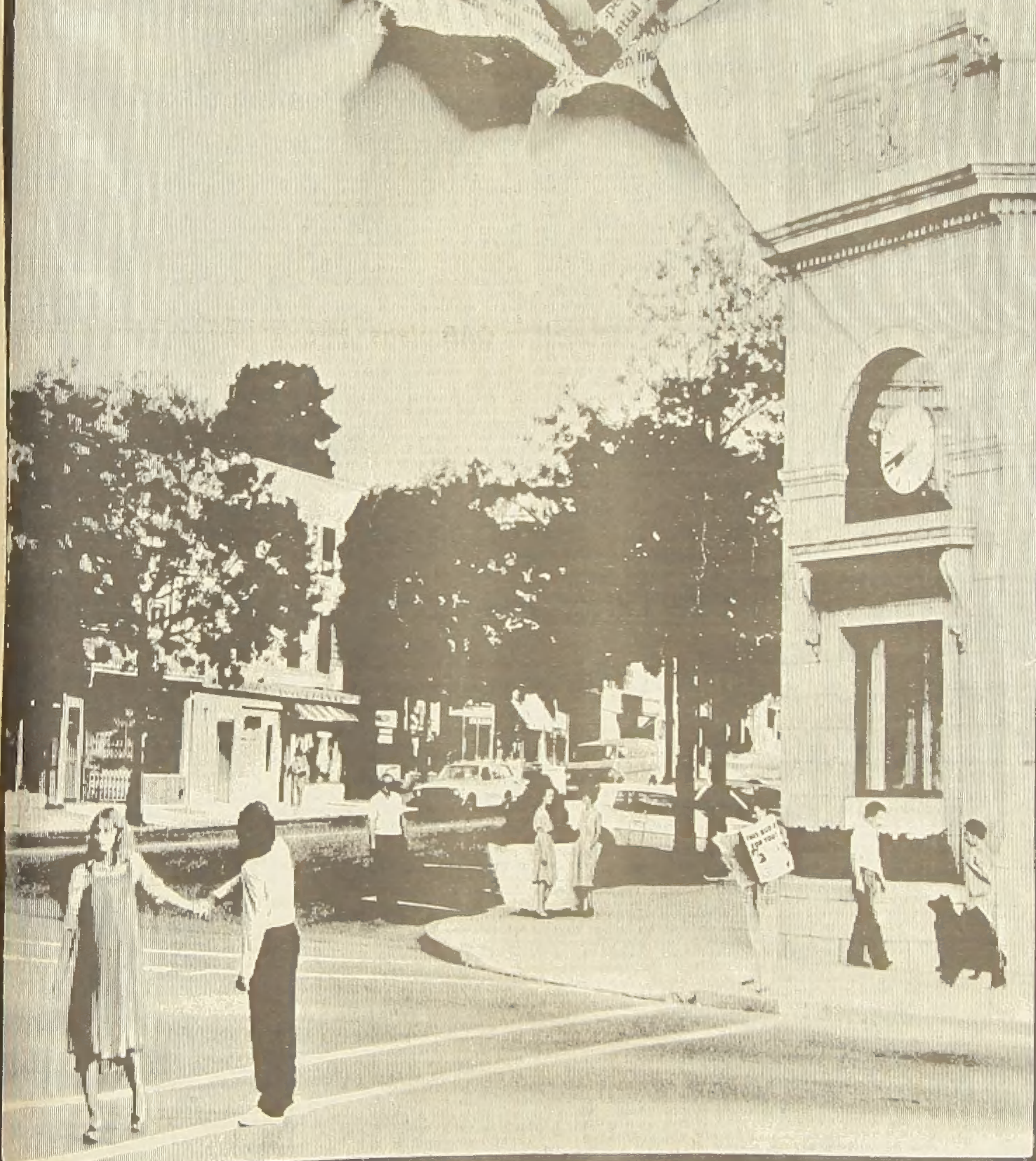
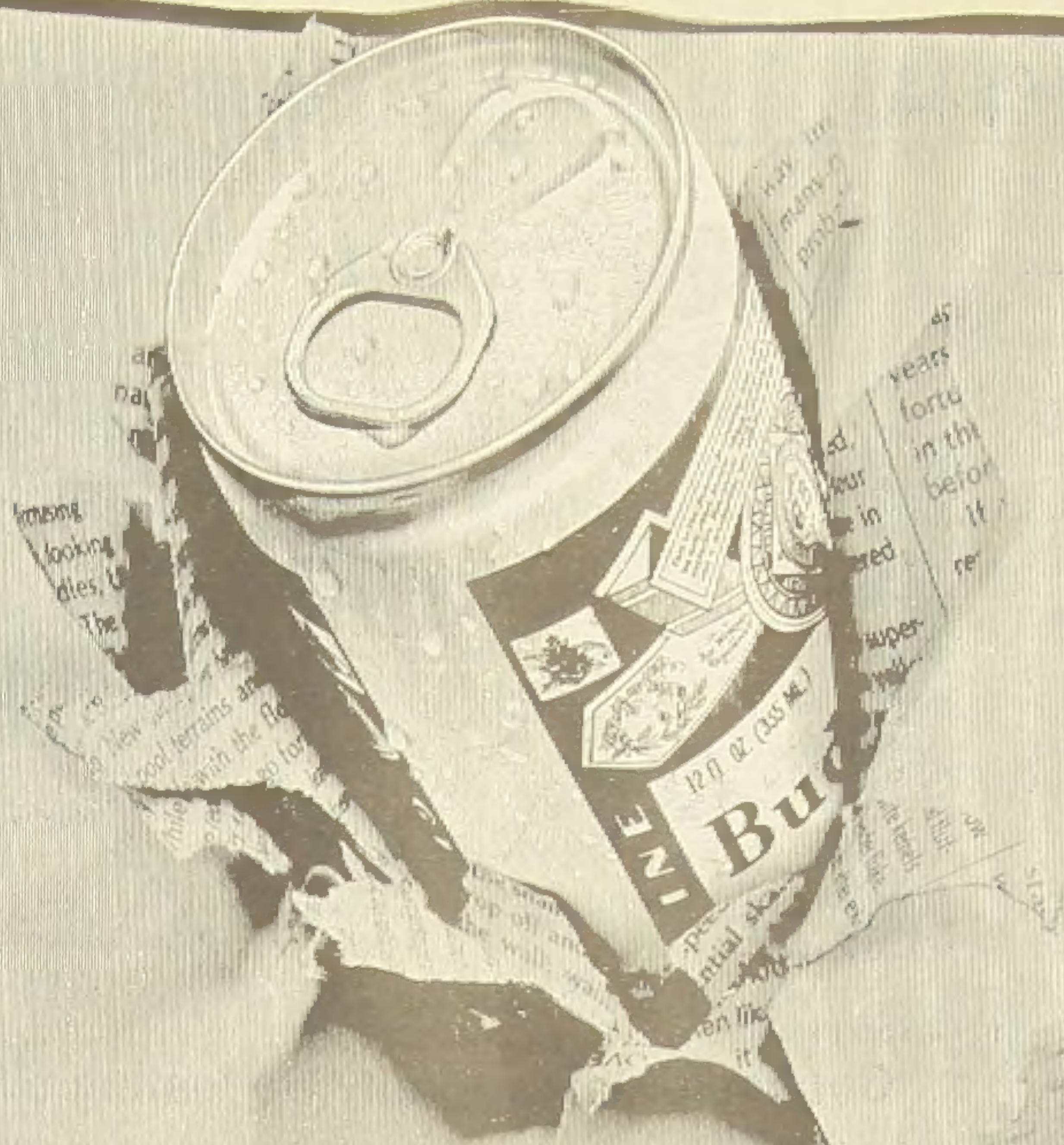
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EDITORIAL

A nation recalls the war—finally

For a few, it meant four days of mere ceremonies. For some it brought relief at the public recognition of changing attitudes. For most, those four days brought back memories—both dreams and nightmares.

Last Saturday was the finale. A stark, black granite war memorial was dedicated to the 57,939 missing and fallen soldiers of the Vietnam war. Some veterans expressed happiness at the salute: "This is the first time we've gotten some recognition." Other veterans stared disapprovingly at the massive structure. It was "just a wall" to some.

Parents and children and spouses of those who never returned, joined with veterans in the ceremonies. A name-reading vigil, parade, and the dedication culminated the four-day honor. Many of those present had saved money for months to make the trip. Still others hitchhiked to their destination.

About 20,000 veterans took part in their own parade, led down Constitution Avenue by General William C. Westmoreland, the Vietnam commanding general. Few could avoid recalling the events on that same street just over a decade ago, when thousands of angry protesters participated in the most violent Washington demonstration of the era.

Passing of time may heal all wounds and dim memories, but it does not justify the treatment that the 2.7 million who served in the Vietnam war have suffered. The physical and mental anguish suffered by those who returned from the war was greeted with cold shoulders and condemning stares from the American public. Not everyone who participated in that conflict received physical or mental harm, but a significant number deserves all the care and understanding and aid that a nation can offer.

Even as the ceremonies progressed, veterans pursued issues they consider of great concern. Some carried posters with anti-war slogans painted on them. Other vets visited the capital, demanding financial compensation and further investigations into the Agent Orange controversy. Leaders of six organizations of Vietnam veterans called for legislation to repeal a law that prohibits court review of Veterans Administration decisions on disability compensations, educational benefits, health care, and burial rights.

America has gradually come to terms with itself over Vietnam and, in the process, has come to better understand the plight of the Vietnam veteran. With this new understanding should come continued support of the vets. Support of veterans' programs and other government programs to benefit veterans are obvious ways to repay the services of these soldiers. On a more personal basis a willingness to listen to the problems that vets encounter would be a welcome change. Problems that have been stifled for years do not simply go away. Those who continue to regard veterans as "murderers" or "degenerates" need to carefully reevaluate their ideas. Even after a decade, veterans continually fight a battle to return to the mainstream of society.

A letter from Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to Jan Scruggs, a former infantryman who conceived the idea for a monument, was read at the ceremony—a letter which reflects the apparent new attitude: "When your country called, you came. When your country refused you honor, you remained silent. With time, our nation's wounds have healed. We have finally come to appreciate your sacrifices and to pay you your tribute you so richly deserve."

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

To much of your dismay, I am, not *are*, a Physical Education Major at Missouri Southern State College, and I am, not *are*, actually writing a letter to the college newspaper, The Chart. When skim-

ming through the November 11, 1982, edition of The Chart— you noticed I said skimming because a Physical Education Major doesn't know how to read—I found a picture or maybe it was a comic that I thought to be very "funny." Being a Physical Education Major, I am faced daily with comments from individuals concerning the simplicity of being a Physical Education Major. Fortunately, I accept their comments just as I accept their ignorance.

Contrary to popular belief, a Physical Education Major's daily tasks consist of more than bouncing a ball or swinging a bat. If this seems surprising to you, you might also be interested in knowing that Physical Education Majors are required to take and pass classes that describe the human body from the inside to the outside. I am not just referring to bones, muscles, and blood but rather to more complex areas such as the proximal phalanges, the extensor digitorum communis, and areas concerning phlebotomy just to mention a few. Also, it is required that Physical Education Majors take and pass

other classes such as English, physics, and history just to survive in today's world. It may also shock your socks that even though we are Physical Education Majors we were required to finish and pass elementary school and high school before entering college. And as we, the Physical Education Majors, continue our education concerning the human body, hopefully, we will find a cure for the dreadful disease of stereotyping. Until we do, I am almost certain that this short letter cannot change the minds of the majority of you reading it, but for those of you who are open-minded and educated enough to accept the truth, this letter might have changed your train of thought concerning Physical Education Majors. And as for the remaining readers of The Chart, see ya in the gym.

Robin Stanton

To all The Misled Readers:

I am writing in response to the cartoon in the November 11 Chart, which was an unnecessary slam to students and instructors in the Physical Education department. I

am well aware of the universal stereotype of athletes as being "dumb, uneducated, and uninterested in academics." However, Physical Education is NOT athletics. Physical Education is a body of knowledge just as English and mathematics are. Intercollegiate athletics, on the other hand, is a co-curricular activity which well-skilled students, with a wide-variety of educational goals, choose to participate in. It is a common, yet unjust, error to suggest that athletics is Physical Education. There is much more to a Physical Education program than "sports." Is it a sign of "ignorance" for a person to take an interest in others' health and physical well-being? A physical educator has such an interest.

I am extremely amazed that such a cartoon was allowed to be published in The Chart, a paper which should be supportive of Missouri Southern and all its programs of study.

Sincerely,

Pat Lipira

Instructor - Physical Education
Coach - Women's Athletics



In Perspective:

Counselor talks about two 'eating disorders'

By Larry Karst
Counselor

The purpose of this week's column is to alert and partially inform the MSSC student population of two medical/psychological phenomena that have become pandemic among college age students, particularly Anorexia Nervosa and Bulimia just a short time ago were relatively rare eating disorders in that only occasional cases were reported by medical practitioners or were in relevant medical and psychological journals. Unhappily, these eating disorders are no longer a rarity.

It is most difficult and perhaps impossible to prognosticate why the incidence of Anorexia Nervosa and Bulimia have recently escalated. A primary hypothesis for the increase in eating disorders is that college age women are perhaps overly aware and concerned relative to their respective body images. Popular trends in this nation are undeniably related to fitness, health, diet, thinness, fashion, and athletics. Perhaps through personal identification with these modern trends, eating disorders among college women have increased dramatically.

Although collectively defined as eating disorders, Anorexia and Bulimia are vastly different in "pure form." Eating disorders are a group of overlapping entities which range from "pure" Anorexia Nervosa (weight loss due to restricted eating) to "pure" Bulimia (abnormal eating behavior and/or attitudes without extreme weight loss). Modern trends indicate that the pure forms are less common today

than just a few short years ago in that many patients manifest symptoms of both disorders. For understanding in regard to the medical and psychological issues involved, it may be more practical to describe the disorders separately in a "pure" or polar fashion. It should be understood, however, that many patients will manifest symptoms of both. The term Bulimarexic has been coined to refer to patients who exhibit a duality of symptoms.

Bulimia consists of periods of food bringing which are followed by some form of purging which may include self-induced vomiting, the use of laxatives, diuretics, diet pills and excessive exercise. These bizarre methods allow the person to maintain desired body weight. Because Bulimia is a relatively new phenomenon, no systematic literature exists relative to the long-term effects of such a condition.

In contrast to Bulimia, Anorexia Nervosa is essentially self-starvation which results in excessive weight loss. The resultant starvation is usually of high quality in that the protein and vitamin/mineral intake is near normal despite an extremely low carbohydrate intake. Unlike Bulimia which is characterized by a gradual onset, Anorexia is of sudden onset with unusual and characteristic attitudes toward eating and weight which are associated with an obsessive refusal to eat and resultant profound weight loss.

Although both the Bulimic and Anorexic use repetitious methods to conceal their atypical eating behaviors, the Anorexic's emaciation usually attracts attention. The Bulimic may, however, more

easily hide the problem as there is not usually a profound weight loss.

Psychologists, psychiatrists and medical doctors are not in agreement with regard to causative factors in either Bulimia or Anorexia. There are both psychogenic and medical hypotheses that attempt to explain the phenomena, but the medical and psychological communities have yet to fully agree on etiological factors. In like fashion, there is little agreement on treatment modalities although there is agreement that Anorexia is a far more difficult condition to treat.

As indicated earlier, the etiology of eating disorders is not fully understood. Therefore, methods of treatment are not consistent. In the case of Anorexia, some therapists promote hospitalization but the majority recommend out-patient therapy unless it is a life-threatening episode.

In one form of therapy for Anorexia, the patient makes a contract with the attending therapist to reach a contracted weight goal within a specific time period. Other forms of therapy treat not only the patient, but the entire family as a unit. At this point, however, no definitive treatment modality has been fully accepted by all therapists.

Due to space limitations and other factors, it is not possible to list in a comprehensive fashion all facets of the aforementioned disorders. For individuals wishing further information relative to eating disorders, it is suggested that they contact the Personal Counseling Center, Billingsly Student Center, office 117.

Editor's Column:

'We deliver' was the motto, and deliver they did

By John Baker
Editor-in-Chief

Columbia has just finished its fifth mission and is scheduled for a 10 month well deserved rest after completing this "We deliver" flight.

"We deliver" was the motto of this first operational mission in which two commercial satellites were placed into orbit. The National Space and Aeronautics Association received some \$17 million dollars from the corporations sending up the satellites.

Not only those involved with NASA, but all Americans have good reason to be joyous and proud after this latest test of the Columbia shuttle. Along

with the satellite deployments other firsts were accomplished.

Previously the Columbia had used an old river bed for a landing strip. Due to dampness of the bed the Columbia made its touchdown on a concrete landing strip, Runway 22, for the first time ever, recording its fifth perfect take-off and landing. Although minor difficulties were experienced, no real setback was encountered on the flight.

The planned space walk, labeled an extra vehicular activity (EVA), was canceled because of malfunctioning space suits. It has been rescheduled for the next shuttle flight on Jan. 24, when

Challenger, NASA's next ship, will initiate its first mission in space.

Secondary was the EVA to the launching of the commercial satellites which proceeded as planned with no complications. The shuttle flights are now proven to be highly functional and as flights continue so will the advances made in space technology.

Commander Vance Brand and crewmen Robert Overmyer, Joseph Allen, and William Lenoir formed NASA's first four man crew, creating another historic moment.

NASA has truly developed a "space transportation system."

The Chart Missouri's Best College Newspaper

The Chart, the official newspaper of Missouri Southern State College, is published weekly, except during holidays and examinations periods, from August through May, by students in communications as a laboratory experience. Views expressed in The Chart do not necessarily represent the opinions of the administration, the faculty, or the student body.

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PEER COLLEGES

Junior college started in 1963, became 4-year institute in '78

Kennesaw College, a senior college of the University system of Georgia, was established as Kennesaw Junior College in 1963. It officially opened in September, 1966. Ten years later the Board of Regents authorized the conversion of the college to four-year status effective at the beginning of the fall quarter 1978. A junior class was added that year and a senior class was added in the fall of 1979.

Kennesaw College is designated as "A Recognized Candidate for Accreditation at Level II (Institutions offering the bachelor's degree)" by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

Dr. Betty L. Siegel was appointed president of the college in August, 1981. She is the first woman president in the history of the University of Georgia system.

Kennesaw's campus, located on a 152-acre tract of land eight miles north of Marietta, Ga., features modern architecture. It is bordered on the west by the Pinetree Es-

tates and Country Club and on the north by rambling, wooded hillsides. The south view overlooks Kennesaw Mountain, a battle site of the Civil War, for which the college was named.

The college is 20 minutes from Atlanta.

There are 11 principal buildings on the campus, including a library housing 95,000 volumes, 1,000 periodicals, and 40,000 microfilms. The library is the depository of U.S. government documents for the seventh congressional district of Georgia and as such has over 43,000 publications on file. There are study rooms and seating for 700 students, a student lounge, seminar room and offices for the staff. A new five-story addition was completed in 1981. It has 100,000 square feet and features a large art gallery with the college's art and special collections.

Other buildings house humanities, business, social sciences, the sciences, and music. There are two administration buildings, a stu-

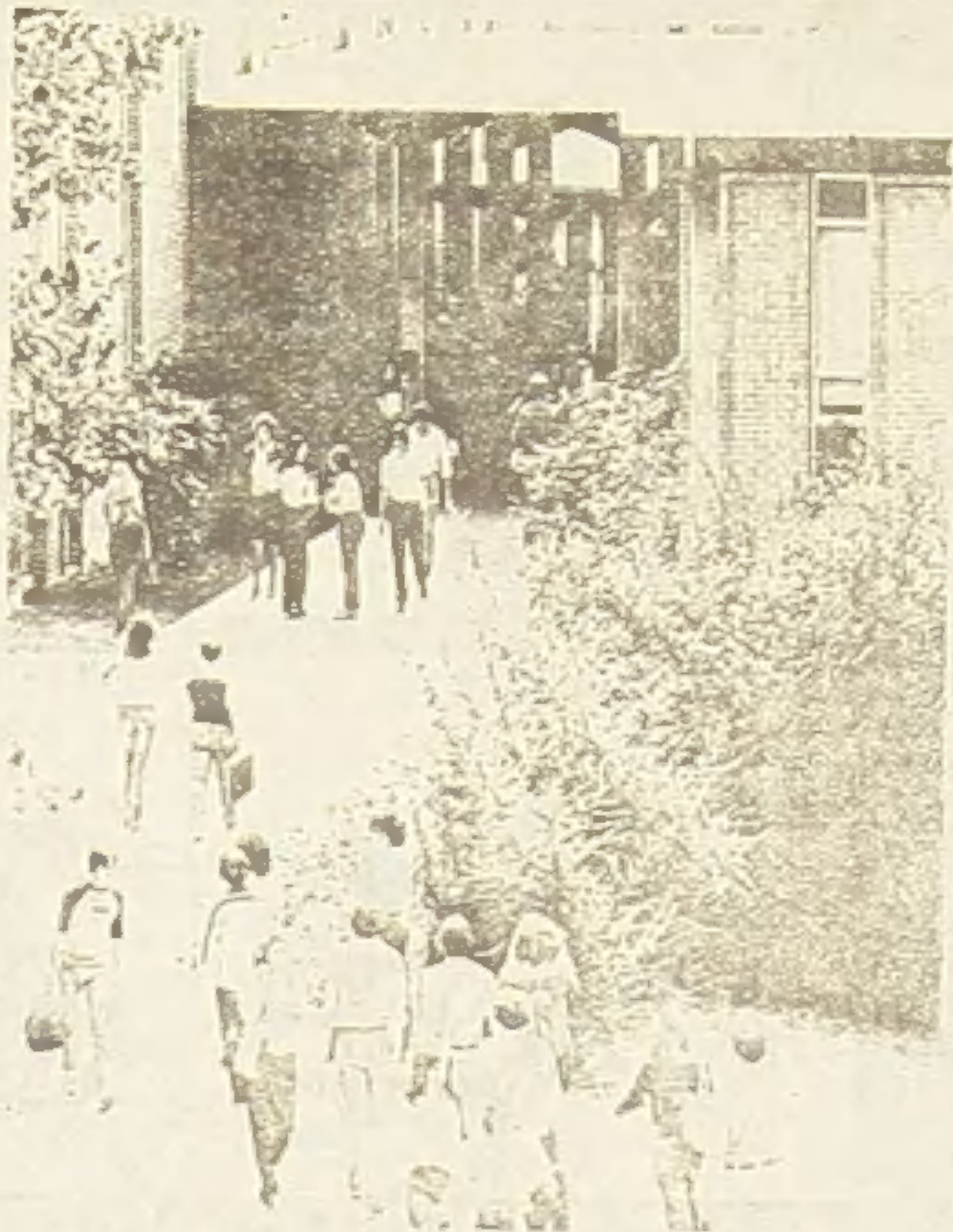
dent center, a gymnasium, and a physical plant building.

Kennesaw College is a participant in the University System Computer Network with communication terminals located in the business administration building. By using dial-up telephone lines, these terminals can be used by students and faculty to make use of the large computer systems located at the Georgia Institute of Technology, Georgia State University, and the University of Georgia. These computer systems can efficiently handle problems ranging from routine arithmetic to computer-assisted instruction and advanced research.

The college has a Honeywell Series 200 computer and a Texas Instruments 990/12 which are used primarily for administrative purposes.

The college catalog lists 164 full-time faculty members. Of these 88 have a terminal degree.

Enrollment for the fall term, 1982, was 4,802.



Third in series on peers

This is the third in a series of pages devoted to peer colleges of Missouri Southern.

This week's page is devoted to Kennesaw College of Marietta, Ga.

Four colleges in the nation have been selected as peer institutions of Missouri Southern and Missouri Western and will be used by the Coordinating Board for Higher Education in Missouri to make comparisons in drafting a new master plan for Missouri institutions.

Though the CBHE will be using data as to enrollments, budgeting, appropriations, salaries, and programs offered, this series is designed to show various other aspects of these peer institutes.

Core curriculum consists of 96 credit hours in first two years

Kennesaw College operates under a quarter—rather than a semester—system. Therefore, the statement of credit hours required for a degree are quarter term hours.

All students, except those enrolled in two-year programs, are expected to complete the freshman and sophomore years required in the Core Curriculum. The core consists of 96 credit hours in courses which are basically uniform for all colleges in the University system. The core is designed to facilitate the transfer of credit in freshman and sophomore years within the System, and to provide educational experiences in the humanities, the natural sciences, mathematics, and the social sciences plus some early

experience in the student's chosen major. The course requirements of the core curriculum are divided into four areas.

Area I is humanities. A student is required to have 5 hours of English composition 101; 5 hours of composition and literature; five hours of English 201, Literature of the Western World; and five additional hours chosen from English, art, philosophy, music, Spanish, French, or German.

Area II is natural sciences and mathematics. In math 5 hours are required and may be selected from college algebra, pre-calculus, and decisions in mathematics. In science, 5 hours are required from biology, and 5 from chemistry or

physics. An additional 5 hours must be selected from mathematics or computer science.

In Area III, 5 hours of world civilization, 5 hours of American history, 5 hours of American government, and five additional hours from anthropology, economics, geography, history, political science, psychology, sociology are required.

In area IV, the student has a requirement of 5 hours specified by his major. He also is required to have six hours of physical education.

In meeting the requirements for the baccalaureate degree the student must also earn 90 hours of courses listed in the requirements of the junior and senior years in the

student's chosen area of study. These 90 hours of credit will include:

1. 40 credit hours in upper division courses selected as the principal subject of study and designated as the student's major. A grade of C or better must be earned in each of the upper division courses which make up the 40 credit hours included in the student's major.

2. 20 credit hours in upper division courses in a discipline other than the major. This constitutes a minor. A minor is not required for such professional programs as business, education and nursing. A minor in an interdisciplinary area is permissible upon the recommendation of a faculty advisor and the

prior approval of the appropriate division head.

3. 15 credit hours in upper division courses in any discipline other than the major.

4. 15 credit hours from any number of offerings in the college curriculum.

Twenty hours in a foreign language are required for the bachelor of arts degree. The bachelor of science degree requires 10 hours in a foreign language or 15 hours in mathematics and/or computer science.

The bachelor's degree is offered in 14 major areas: accounting, accounting (cooperative), biology, data processing (cooperative), economics and finance, education, English, history, management,

marketing, mathematics, music, political science, and secretarial science (cooperative).

Two-year transfer programs of study leading to associate degrees are offered in eight areas: criminal justice and law enforcement, business administration, business administration—accounting, business administration—data processing, nursing, secretarial science, social services, and teacher assistance.

The college is divided into the Division of Business Administration, the Division of Education, the Division of Humanities, the Division of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, and the Division of Social Sciences.

Faculty salaries reach 98% of national average in Georgia institutions

The average faculty salary in the Georgia system of higher education was \$25,756 for 1981-82 as compared with a national average salary of \$26,230. Georgia's average salary is at 98 percent of the national average and has increased steadily since 1975-76 when the average Georgia salary was 86 percent of the national average.

The average salary at Kennesaw College is \$23,435 or 91 percent of the Georgia average.

Georgia faculty members received a 6.25 percent raise in 1981. In the previous year they had received an 11.5 percent increase, and in 1979 a 10.5 percent increase.

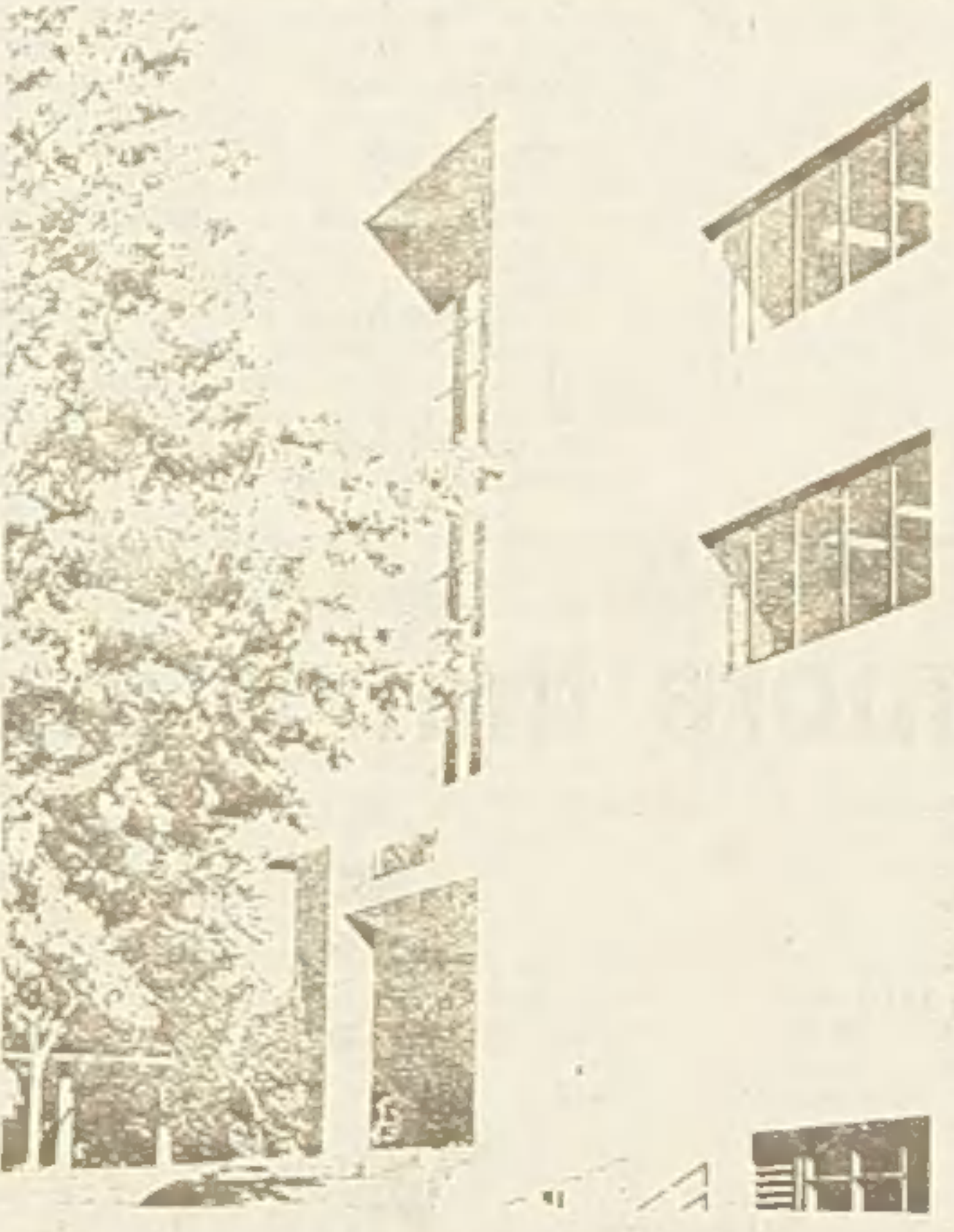
Georgia ranks 12th in the nation in total appropriations to higher education. Missouri ranks 26th. In appropriations per capita Georgia ranks 31; Missouri ranks 46. In ap-

propriations for \$1,000 of personal income, Georgia ranks 27; Missouri ranks 48.

Georgia has made appropriations to higher education by 24 percent in the past two years and ranks 14 in this percentage of change; Missouri has increased appropriations by one percent and ranks 48.

For the past 10 years Georgia has increased appropriations to higher education by 200 percent and ranks 11 in this percentage. Missouri during the same 10-year period increased appropriations by 122 percent and ranks 44.

When adjusted for inflation, these increases in appropriations show Georgia to be ranked 14 for the two-year period, while Missouri ranks 48; and for the 10 year period Georgia ranks 21 while Missouri ranks 44.



Kennesaw cut \$192,000 as budgetary crisis reaches the state

Kennesaw College's total operating budget for the current academic year was \$8,874,100. And when the state of Georgia began to reflect a slow-down in the economy and anticipated revenues were not coming in as expected, the college was cut \$192,000 in its budget in September.

A \$14.1 million reduction in the University System's spending was requested by Gov. George Busbee and approved by State Regents.

The amount was stipulated as the University System's share of the total \$76 million reduction in overall state spending that the governor said was necessary to offset less-than-anticipated state revenue.

The reduction will be accomplished by decreased spending amounting to 2.2 percent of the general operating budget of each institu-

tion.

The Board had considered two other options for making up the lost revenue: to make an overall reduction in state appropriations, or to increase student fees.

The Board chose to reduce operating budgets.

Originally the State had desired to cut higher education spending by \$23.2 million, but the Chancellor for Higher Education protested, telling the governor that higher education had received only 15 percent of the state budget and was being asked to take 10 percent of the total cuts being made in the state budget.

The chancellor met with the governor and told him that the cut proposed would mean cutting salaries of faculty members and that would be "a next-to-impossible situation."

Students must show proficiency in reading and writing skills

Before a student may receive a baccalaureate degree from Kennesaw College, the student must demonstrate competence in reading and writing by passing the Regents' Testing Program.

The policy for this test states: "Each institution of the University System of Georgia shall assure the other institutions, and the system as a whole, that students obtaining a degree from that institution possess literacy competence, that is, certain minimum skills of reading and writing."

The Regents' Testing Program has been developed to assist in the attainment of this goal. The objectives of the Testing Program are: (1) to provide System-wide information on the status of student competence in the areas of reading and writing; and (2) to provide a means of identifying those students who fail to attain the minimum levels of competence in

the areas of reading and writing.

"Passing the Regents' Test is defined as having passed all components of the Test by scoring above the cutoff specified for each component. The Test may be administered in its entirety or as one or more components depending on the needs of the students. If one component of the Test is passed, that component need not be retaken; this provision is retroactive to all students who have taken the Test since the inception of the program.

"The intent of this policy is that passing the Regents' Test occur before the end of the student's sophomore year, that is, before the completion of 105 hours of degree credit. Students who fail the test must retake and pass the Test. Each institution shall provide an appropriate program of remediation and shall require deficient students to participate in that pro-

gram prior to retaking the test.

"A student holding a baccalaureate degree or higher degree from a regionally accredited institution of higher education will not be required to complete the Regents' Test in order to receive a degree from a University System institution.

"In order to implement effectively the goals of the Testing program:

"Students enrolled in undergraduate degree programs shall pass the Regents' Test as a requirement for graduation. Students, including transfer students and/or readmitted students, may take the Test after they have completed the required basic English courses. They may be required to take the Test in the quarter after they have earned 45 hours of degree credit if the Test has not been passed previously. Institutions, however, may not delay initial testing beyond the student's

having earned the 60th hour of degree credit.

"2. All students who have taken and have not passed the Regents' Test during the quarter in which they will have earned 75 hours of degree credit shall take the appropriate non-degree credit courses or courses in remedial reading and/or remedial writing in each quarter of attendance until they have passed all components of the Test.

"3. Having passed the Regents' Test shall not be a condition of transfer into another institution. All transferring students from within the System shall be subject to all provisions of this policy. Students from institutions outside the System who transfer into a System institution with 60 or more degree credit hours shall take the Test during the initial quarter of enrollment and in subsequent quarters shall be subject to all pro-

visions of this policy.

"4. Students whose mother tongue is other than English may be exempted from taking the Regents' Test by the institution provided appropriate local procedures are employed to certify the literacy competence of those students earning a degree.

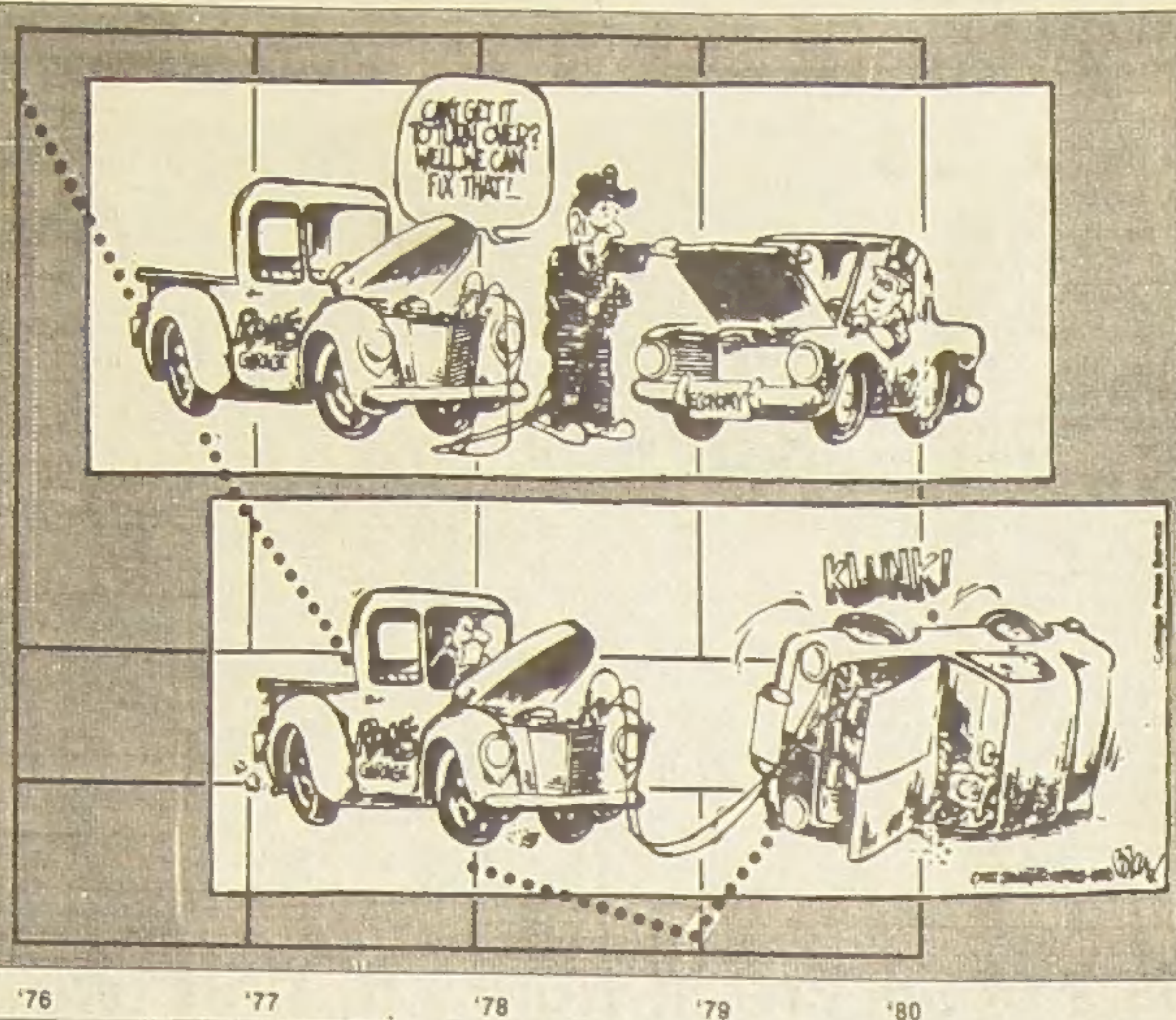
"5. For extraordinary situations, each institution shall develop special procedures for certifying the literacy competence of students. A written description of those procedures shall be submitted to the Chancellor for approval. A record of the action shall be reported by the Chancellor to the Education Committee of the Board of Regents. Such procedures shall include provision for remediation if needed and formal examination prior to certifying competency. Such examination shall equal or exceed the standards of the Regents' Testing Program.

"6. A student may request a formal review of his/her failure on the essay component of the Regents' Test if that student's essay received at least one passing score among the three scores awarded and if the student has successfully completed the courses in English composition required by the local institution. This review will be conducted in accordance with Board approved procedures."

The components of the Test are an essay and a reading comprehension test. If a student fails either component, the student must take a remedial course in the area and successfully complete that non-credit course before re-taking the test. Two remedial courses are offered, one in developmental writing and one in special skills in reading and studying. Both courses meet 5 hours a week.

A session is held prior to the Test for all students to aid them in preparing for the Test.

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Full-time unemployment, work force in thousands. "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1980"

Jobless rate here lower than in nation

By Bertha Holloway

Unemployment in the Joplin area is running slightly behind the national average. According to Louis E. Kelly, manager of the Joplin Job Service Office, the Joplin unemployment rate for September was 8.8 percent. That compared with a 9.7 percent national rate at the same time.

The employment rate presently in Joplin is "fair, but a few more problems have developed since last week due to lay-offs in the area and we are anticipating more to follow," Kelly said. "One thing straightens out and then another develops, in Missouri not much of a turn around is expected before next April," he indicated.

"In the area of manufacturing, problems are now reaching into all related occupations such as clerical workers, and extending to a few professionals who are being laid off to cut costs," Kelly said. "The October and November figures may drop a little, but it is expected to be very small."

Today with many families having more than one wage earner the situation is not so severe should one member become unemployed for there is still another income coming into the home.

"Service industries haven't been hurt as in previous recessions," said Kelly, adding that "with so many female workers helping with the family income, and with Social Security and unemployment benefits, the outlook is not as bleak as it could be."

"With regard to the new year, the lowering interest rates should help with the upswing in the economy. Firms are

replenishing their inventories and more consumer goods are being produced, but there is still a danger of slipping back," Kelly said.

For the nation as a whole the Census Bureau's figures show disquieting trends with the continued increase in overall unemployment from 1976 to 1980. And hand in hand with this increase comes inevitably the cessation of unemployment benefits, the increasing time lag between periods of employment and of the long-time unemployed worker turning into the discouraged worker.

Time Magazine reports that "in the first half of this year, ten states had to borrow a total of \$2.37 billion from the Federal Government in order to pay basic benefits to their jobless workers."

For those people with white-collar jobs for whom the knell of unemployment came upon later, the shock can be very severe. Again, according to Time, "Virginia Hall runs a job-counseling club for unemployed professionals in Atlanta, and she has discovered that the psychological toll often exceeds the financial loss."

For a good number of people disaster has turned into opportunity and many have become self-employed. This is often an avenue which they have not contemplated before, or one which they had not previously felt able to follow, but, "necessity being the mother of invention" some people in the Joplin area are "taking the plunge" and with success.

In the United States in May 1941 joblessness was 10.9 percent. Already unemployment today is 10.4 percent and whether it will rise higher or fall back is the question American workers are asking and not getting answered.

Lost job means more than a lost paycheck

By Jay Taylor

When people think of the unemployment rate they usually think about jobs lost and the trouble the economy is in. Ten million people out of work is such a staggering figure that it means very little to those not directly affected. But when it is brought down to a personal level, one can see that a lost job is much more than a lost paycheck.

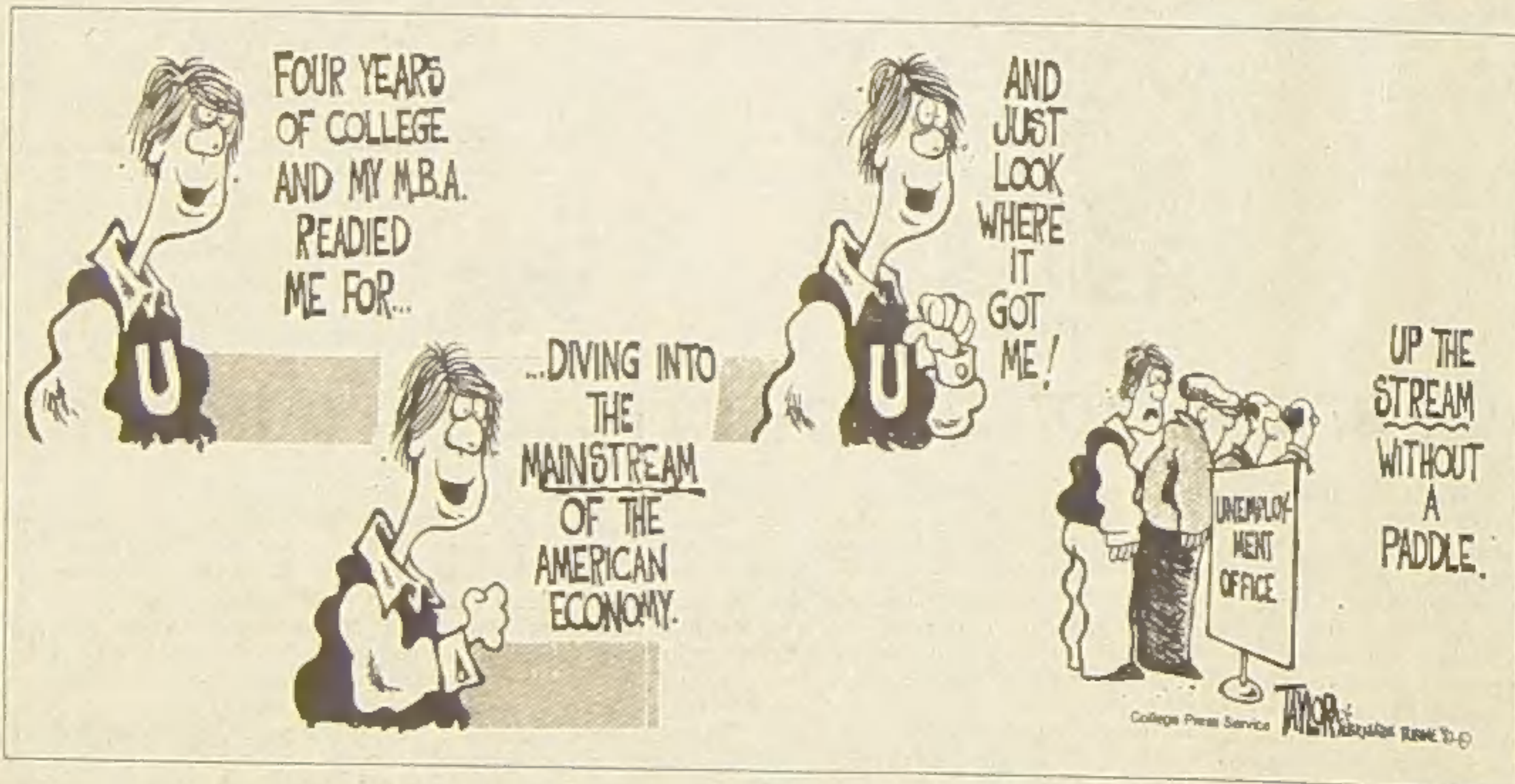
Mental health centers have noted a marked rise in the number of people complaining about anxiety, depression, and other stress-related problems. Many of these are persons who have lost their jobs and cannot find other work.

"Men define themselves by their work. When a man loses a job, he loses much of his self esteem," says Dr. Charles E. Bell, staff psychologist at the Newton County Mental Health Center. He has also noted a rise in the number of persons coming in who have lost their jobs.

"Losing the income is bad enough, but the loss of status can be even worse," Bell explained. "Some of the problems we are seeing are sleep disturbance, weight loss, and anxiety."

The experience of losing one's job is much like that of any person who has just undergone an emotional upheaval. First, there is the initial shock. He is stunned that he has lost his job, but may even be relieved if he was expecting to lose it soon anyway.

Soon the initial shock is replaced by anger. The person is angry at



the company that fired him and may lash out at members of his family. It is here that spouse abuse, child abuse, and other family disturbances may occur.

If a person has not found work after a period of about six months the anger is replaced by depression. The person turns inward, withdraws, and may start drinking heavily. Suicide is a real possibility.

In a study conducted by sociologist Harvey Brenner of John Hopkins University the cor-

relation between unemployment and mental stress was revealed. In Brenner's studies, it was concluded that when the unemployment rate went up by 1 percent, suicide went up by 4.1 percent, and admissions to state mental hospitals went up 3.4 percent.

The study also showed the link between crime and unemployment. That same 1 percent unemployment increase was associated with a 4 percent increase in the state prison population and a 5.7 percent rise in homicides.

Though people being out of work is not unusual, large numbers of people out of a job and unable to find replacement employment is foreign to most people. The problems of the unemployed may stem from the work ethic instilled into the American population.

"The people who settled this land were mostly of the working class. They had strict religious conduct. If you didn't work you were lazy, no good, and going to hell," said Dr. Raymond E. Kellner,

assistant professor of sociology at Missouri Southern.

"This idea, known as the Puritan Work ethic, has been instilled in all of us. If we are out of work, we get the feeling there is something wrong with us," explained Dr. Kellner, "even if our unemployment isn't our fault."

Getting another job is not always the answer. More often than not, the only job available is one that pays less, has less "status appeal", and because the person is new on the job, it has less security.

"Less chance of turnover makes the job much more satisfying," explained Dr. Kellner.

In 1953, researcher Nancy C. Morse wrote a book entitled *Satisfaction in the White Collar Job*. She explained the idea that the job was more than a paycheck and listed five points a job must contain to give satisfaction. These five points are: (1) The job must be interesting, (2) There must be company involvement between workers and employers, (3) There must be financial satisfaction, (4) At least in the eyes of the worker, the job must have status, and (5) The worker must have pride in his job.

"Many people live for their work. Without a job people lose their sense of direction and get a sense of anomie, or normlessness," said Dr. Kellner. When a person loses a job he loses that sense of stability and a source of satisfaction.

For some, the solution to their problems may be as simple as getting a new job. For those who cannot find work, however, other things can be done to help alleviate the pressure and the tension.

"Some of the approaches we have in dealing with the stress of unemployment are mild antidepressant medication, getting the family to pull together, and helping the person make realistic plans," said Dr. Bell.

Dr. Kellner echoed that idea. "Most people have unrealistic role expectations. You have to change those role expectations... And people need to know that [being unemployed] is not their fault."

By Philip Bruton

'The longer they're out, the less particular they are'

Missouri Division of Employment Security employees provide several services for citizens of the state. The Joplin branch, like many others statewide, helps people with unemployment insurance. This service though, is taken advantage of by a few who would rather draw benefits than work.

"It is a very small number," says Layne Campbell, placement supervisor at the Joplin office. "It could be as little as under one percent," he said. He explained that most people who are unemployed and draw unemployment are very good about accepting jobs. There is that small minority, though, that creates a great deal of extra work for employment officers, he said.

Many times these people come into the office and announce that they will take any job available. At the next interview they come up with an endless string of excuses why they cannot accept the job

that has been found for them. This creates the extra work for the employment officer. "We try to cut down the number of interviews by recording the person's information at the first interview. This way we can just call them when something comes open," Campbell said.

Individuals that were willing to just draw unemployment benefits may change their minds.

"It depends on the stage of their unemployment, the longer they have been out of work the less particular they are," Campbell remarked.

The economy seems to affect their attitudes. "If the economy is good there seems to be a great deal of pressure on them from peers and family to find work. There is less pressure when unemployment is high, like the 8.8 percent we're experiencing locally now," said Campbell.

For people that are truly hard to place in jobs there is Henry Leaming, the vocational specialist, but the ones who are highly transit be-

tween jobs need something else, according to Campbell. "They need to get some training, or go into something else," he said.

Leaming also thinks the number of people who are actually reluctant to work is low. His estimated percentage of people who would rather not work is under three percent. "It is a pretty slim minority. There is a great number of production workers unemployed now. Most people are more sincere than they would be during good times."

It is common for people recently unemployed to seek employment which is equal to their job. As time goes by, however, they become less particular. Campbell and Leaming both noted that as time goes on they scale back their expectations. As more pressure builds they take whatever will meet basic needs.

Joplin doesn't provide as many opportunities for unskilled workers as it once did. This is why many are currently unemployed. When employers feel the need to release

someone the unskilled go first. "There are less entry level jobs. This is because of mechanization, new design, and low levels of maintenance that are now required," Leaming said.

The highly skilled may not have the best luck in Joplin either. This depends a great deal on which occupation they are in, but there may not be a great number of job openings, "especially in business administration," Leaming said. Many big businesses are centralizing in large cities. Joplin just isn't a 'home office' location," he continued.

The bad economy affects nearly everyone. When they are released from their jobs, most people don't have the training to seek specialized employment elsewhere. "This comes from a little reluctance to face the job market. People sometimes put it off till the last minute. Suddenly they are there, for one reason or another, and they don't quite know exactly what to do."

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES



Jobless consultant finds new career in washing cars

By Mark Smith

To pay the bills and put food on the table, Dan Reeds has taken to washing cars as a business.

"We came to Joplin from Tulsa because of family problems. I had worked in Tulsa as a private management consultant. I looked for jobs as a consultant while drawing from our savings, and I washed cars for our neighbors and started from there," said Reeds.

"To start the business we had to invest in turning the garage into a car shop, buying power tools, chemicals, and a steamcleaner to get the best job done in the shortest time. A dealer can bring a car to us looking almost new and we will have it looking excellent four hours later," said Reeds. This procedure applies to used cars, but with a longer time span. Reeds believes in doing the best job possible, working four or 12 hours on it. "That is how I keep my regular

customers and get one," he said.

When Reeds got the business going he started with one car dealer, then another and on up the ladder.

"I have 11 dealers. It's bigger than I thought it would be; the economy has helped, though because I can do it cheaper." Although Reeds can do it more cheaply, he makes about \$200 off each car unless he gives help.

Reeds said, "Business got to the point where my wife had to quit her job to help me out."

"When we work on cars we do everything. We scrub all surfaces down and steam clean the carpet, to take out most stains, using rubbing compound then waxing it to a high shine. We can do just about anything except rebuild it," said Reeds.

Reeds believe in what he is doing and doesn't believe he will change very soon.

Prospects dim for graduates

Prospects for college graduates of May, 1983, are less bright than in the past. Fewer firms are interviewing on college campuses for prospective employees, and even fewer are actually hiring.

Graduating seniors need not despair, however, say college placement officials. Determination, imagination, and tenacity will probably be rewarded.

Black youths especially feel the pinch

By Harry Hayes

Traditionally the status of blacks in American life is determined by the work they are permitted to perform. The slogan of the march on Washington in August, 1963, "Jobs and Freedom Now," was not only a demand for equal employment opportunities but a desire for acceptance as a total human being. Unemployment is relatively high for youth and especially high for black youths. Black unemployment constitutes an intractable problem for the nation as a whole and for urban areas. It is heard quite often that blacks

are "the last hired and first to be fired."

The black youth suffers the disadvantage of being poorly educated and unfairly discriminated against as a member of a minority group. The unemployment rate for blacks 16 to 17 is above 40 percent. Black unemployment for the 18 to 24 age group remains a problem, because their unemployment rates are still more than double the unemployment rates of comparable white groups.

Moreover, the choice of activities shifts frequently over years. Relatively few young people age 16 to 19 work year-round, and full-

time. One traditional pattern for blacks, is to work full-time only during the summer months. Even for those who are not in school, changes in status between employed, unemployed, and out-of-the-labor force can occur several times a year.

The major causes of the wide disparities noted between the unemployed black youth and white youth are their low level of skills and unfair discrimination against them because of race and without regard to their aptitudes and training. On the other hand, poor performance on the part of some blacks employed at the highest skill may

contribute to stereotypes which spawn future discriminatory practices applicable to the race as a whole.

Perhaps the most important fact is that black unemployment rates are considerably and consistently higher than white rates for every age and sex group. In each case, black unemployment is more than twice and occasionally three times as high as comparable white. The present occupational predicament of the blacks will probably be reinforced in the future if present trends are counteracted by massive and realistic corrective programs.

Employers who do the lay offs also feel pain of the situation

By Julie Burrows

When we think of the word employment, we tend to imagine long lines of people at unemployment offices waiting their turn to sign up for their entitled benefits. Others may think of the hotly debated Reaganomic system and what it is doing to solve the problem. One rarely looks at the situation through the eyes of the employer, the individual whose job it is to lay off employees. Reasons for Joplin area layoffs aren't all attributed directly to the economy and the feelings of the employers laying off workers are varied.

Fleming Foods Company of Joplin, who employs 220 people, had a layoff of 25 people a year ago last July. "It didn't have anything to do with the economy," says Tom Roark, controller. "We lost a major account at that time." Speaking of the layoff of the workers, Roark commented, "We didn't like it. Our profits would be going down." He also added that "if work isn't available or picks up, we don't know if they'll ever come back."

Another major employer in the Joplin area, normally providing jobs for 350-400 individuals in their terminal is Yellow Freight System located in Baxter Springs, Mo.

According to Jim Norman, terminal manager, they have suffered a layoff of 160 workers altogether.

Not all the layoffs were due to the economy however, as 50-70 people were given a choice to relocate to other terminals, some of which are located in Kansas City, Mo., and Dallas, Tex., because of operational changes.

Norman stated, looking on the brighter side, "We are a little upturn at the present," although he predicts it to be next spring or early summer before anyone may be called back to work.

A major industry located in Joplin which has been forced to lay off 20-25 workers in one of its several plants is Eagle Picher. Dale McCall, personnel director comments on the situation, "If you don't have any orders, you don't have any work for people. You always hate to let people go," he says referring to the lay-off, "It's business with us. It has its ups and downs."

Not all situations look so bleak for the laid-off workers in this area. Some or all have been or are predicted to be called back to their place of employment. Such is true at W.R. Grace Company Agricultural Chemicals, in Atlas.

According to Bud Powers, personnel manager, 10 percent of their employees were laid off in July. He says, "We've already hired back half of those and expect to hire back the other half in the next week or so, hopefully." W.R. Grace Co. normally employs 115 people in

the Atlas company.

"We're a small cog in a large wheel," says Powers, referring to the worldwide W.R. Grace companies who employ 65,000 people in all. "The corporation as a whole started cutoff so we had to go along. We suffered because the plants in the East like ones in Indiana and Ohio weren't doing much business."

Economic conditions were also the determining factors for a layoff of a total of 70 workers at Motorola Inc. in Joplin. They normally employ approximately 500 people in the Joplin area. But according to Donna Stross, personnel clerk, these workers have all been called back to their jobs.

The employer, when it is time for a layoff, is often considered by many to be only a "bearer of bad news" or perhaps unfeeling. Although some may fit this description, one former owner of a local area construction company which normally employs an average of 15 workers, commented, "If they were a good loyal employee it always hurts me almost as much as it did them to have to lay them off."

Although most employers reveal a disheartening feeling due to the layoffs they've been forced to make, a note of upswing in business was also uncovered with many area employers. If this is a sign of a pattern spreading nationwide or not, it's too soon to tell.

By Charla Carpenter

There are few areas of the job market today that are not feeling the effects of the rising unemployment rates. Many people have been finding themselves without jobs and having a difficult time finding another one.

One 20-year-old man was laid-off from a local company on July 23 of this year. "I still don't know when I will be called back to work," he said. Not only did he lose his job but he also lost his hospitalization insurance 30 days after he was laid-off. He was allowed to keep his sickness and accident insurance, plus his seniority if "I still pay my union dues," he said.

In his search for a job, it has become too expensive for him to drive everywhere to look for one. So now a large portion of his job hunting is done through the telephone, where he gets many of the same replies from employers as if he had gone there in person.

Being able to sit around and do nothing, plus draw unemployment checks sounded good when he was employed, but he is now finding out that it isn't. "It soon gets to the point where you would rather be working and earning \$110 a week than sit around and draw \$105 a week from unemployment," he said.

His future plans are to keep looking for other employment while waiting to be called back to his regular job, though finding another job is getting harder. He went to one company that is soon to be opening in this area, and he was asked what his qualifications were before he could even receive an application.

The full-time jobs are not the only jobs that are getting hard to find. For many people part-time work is even difficult to acquire. A 17-year-old high school student could not find job for just a few hours a week.

"Most places I went to said 'no

because I was still in school and they needed someone with more flexible hours," she said. Various other reasons that were given were "not enough" or "no experience." Some employers wanted older, more reliable people. She also said, "Many of the fast food restaurants are laying-off now that it is winter, instead of hiring."

Since so many people are finding themselves out of work or are fearing for the jobs they have, the question seems to be will unemployment continue to rise? One area man said, "It is bad for the people who are unemployed, but I think it is going to get worse." This seemed to be the general attitude of several people.

Until the unemployment rate does go down, more people will be laid-off and many will be unable to find another job. For them, all that can be done is to wait until work picks up again and they are called back to their jobs or other job openings become available.

'I still don't know when I'll be called back to work'

FEATURES

Adoption more than filing, says social worker

By Tara Horrell

People are realizing that there is more to adoption than going into a hospital and telling a doctor they want to adopt paper, filling out some papers, and then after a wait, going back to the hospital to bring home a baby.

Mary Brown, a social worker for the Division of Family Services, says, "We are not trying to recruit white, normal infants for adoption. We accept anyone who wants to adopt."

"In the past we required parents to pay for the hospital bills when they wanted to adopt a baby. Now we are trying to find ways to help mothers pay medical bills. Mothers who can't pay the bills usually go to the independent adoption agencies. We have a small fund for mothers who can't find the resources; we will help every way possible," said Brown.

Income is not a big factor in placing a child with a family. "The biggest factor is the family's being able to supply love and discipline to the child that is being adopted. It also takes an acceptance of children not born to the parents," said Brown.

There are no waiting lists for families who want to adopt. "We take the information about the children to be adopted and try to find someone who can adapt to each child's physical appearance and natural talents. That is, we try to match the physical appearances of the child with the physical appearances of the parents, and the same with the child's talent. We try to find parents who will help cultivate their talents," said Brown.

People who go through the independent agencies usually do not go through home studies when placing a child. "After the parents

bring home a child and then find out later that they cannot cope with raising a child, that it isn't what they thought it would be like, they have no one to turn to," said Brown.

When going through a federally-funded adoption agency in Jasper County, the Division of Family Services, it takes about six months to check out prospective parents. After they are approved, the parents then piece together a photo album with pictures of the family, their house, their relatives, etc. This is so that the child will become familiar with the prospective parents, and so the parents won't be complete strangers to the child.

The pre-placement visits then take place. That is when the parents and the child get to know one another through a social worker, seeing each other while in the presence of a social worker.

There are five or six of these visits before the home visits begin.

If a child is from a different country, the supervisor of the county in which the child will soon live will take over the visits.

It is possible for the child to remain in contact with their previous foster parents because "it's just as if a person visits a foreign country. It takes a while to adjust to the place and it's nice to know there is someone they can contact when they are lonely," said Brown.

When the home visits start, the family finds out whether the child will be accepted by other children, if there are any. Some of the children might not be able to accept a new addition and the same goes for the child being adopted.

If a child is placed with a family, it is not legal for nine months in Jasper County. "We work with the family to adjust to one another and

to make sure it is a good placement. We are a support system and when there are problems we will try to solve them. We are here for the protection of the child. If it is not a good placement, we will recommend to the court not to let the adoption go through," said Brown.

"We can fit special need children in a family who has gone through or are going through some stressful period," she said.

"We try to place the children's age with that of the parents so that there won't be too much of a generation gap," she explained.

There are few babies, but there are many older children waiting to be adopted. The Division of Family Services in Jasper County is looking for families to adopt black children.

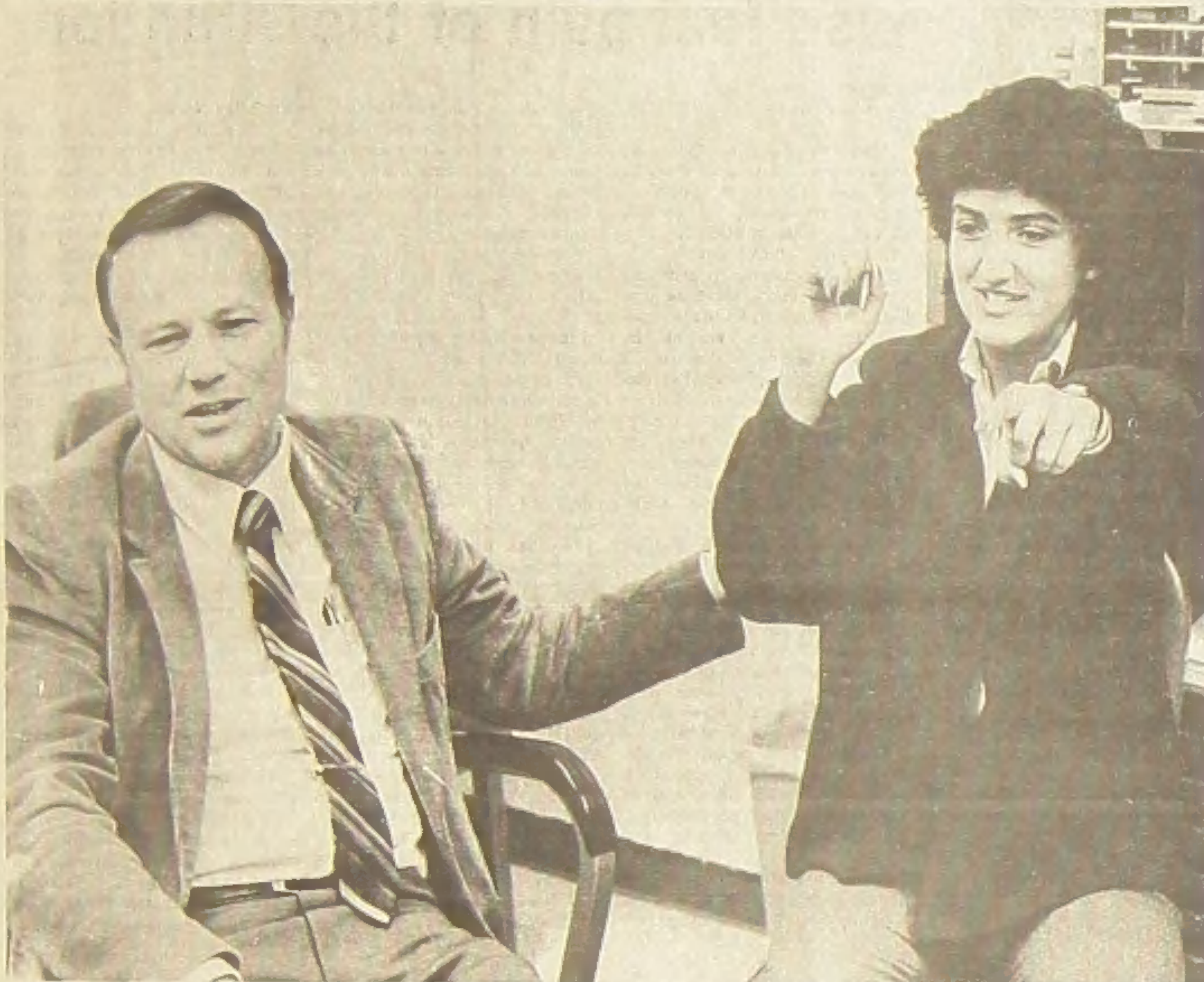
"We are trying to recruit middle-aged to older parents who have

already raised or are now raising teenagers. We are not looking for perfect parents; we are looking for parents who have gone through stresses and have solved them," says Brown.

Sometimes a child may have a handicap, and there are children with cerebral palsy or Down syndrome waiting to be adopted.

"We accept anyone who wants to adopt, single or married. We do require that a couple be married for at least two years before adopting," said Brown.

Even though the whole process of adoption takes time, Brown says it's worth it. "It's a red letter day for the whole family. They get dressed up and go down to the court house for the finalization of the adoption. It's worth all the time to see the smiles on the faces of the whole family after the finalization."



Margarita Afanador demonstrates one technique used to build up arm muscles. Dr. Charles Thelen points to the muscle that is being developed.

'Miracle' brings Afanador to America

By Kelly Phillips

"It wasn't a privilege; it was a miracle," said Margarita Afanador, 19, from Bogota, Colombia. Afanador is living with the Charles Thelen family of Joplin. Dr. Thelen is a professor of music at Missouri Southern.

It is not unusual for a foreign student to come to the United States to study. There are several organizations established specifically for that purpose. However, Afanador and the Thelens' story is a bit different.

Their story actually began two years ago when Thelen's sons Ted and Todd joined other high school students in traveling abroad to visit certain missionaries and to get acquainted with some of the native kids. It was there that they met Afanador. She said, "I knew

one of the ministers and I was invited to stay as a person from the culture and so that was how I met them (Ted and Todd)."

Their paths were to cross again when Afanador accompanied her missionary friend to America to attend to some church business. While traveling through Missouri they stopped and spent some time at the Thelens' home. The communication continued by means of letters after Afanador left. Thelen commented that they had grown fond of Afanador while she was here. Thelen said, "My wife approached me after she had returned from a conference that she felt led to have Margarita come and live with us and to attend school at Southern. I said okay that will be fine. It was remarkable because three days later Margarita called to say hi. We asked her if she would

like to come live with us and she said yes."

Afanador said, "The Lord was really acting there. It is too hard to study there (Colombia). Only the really good get accepted."

Afanador arrived in Missouri, on Sept. 2, a month after the phone call, although, Thelen said, they met a lot of difficulties in getting Afanador cleared to enter the United States. "I had to get her an I-20 form (application for foreign students) from Southern for her to fill out. At that time I had to declare her a major. I didn't know what she wanted to study but I knew she was artistic so Art became her major. Since she didn't have a ACT score we had to have a letter from her English teacher stating that she had a basic understanding of English. The American Embassy in Bogota

didn't want to give her a visa to come over because they couldn't believe that someone over here would want to support her. By the time we found this out the I-20 was defective. We had to write a letter stating that she would be living with us. Time was running out and it takes weeks for mail to get there; luckily our missionary friend was returning to Bogota so he hand delivered the letter and the I-20 form to the Embassy."

Afanador has 14 hours this semester. Her subjects include several classes in art, music and math. Afanador said it was too early to tell about her art classes but that she liked her math class. "Math it is the same no matter where you go."

Trying to communicate often frustrates Afanador. She said, "I'm limited in a group. I feel I'll

never learn English. Although it is getting better. I can't believe I've been here two months."

Homesickness often creates uneasiness but for Afanador living with the Thelens has helped. "I don't know what I'd do if they weren't so neat," she said. "It's just a blessing."

The Thelens' house is full with seven people under one roof. Dr. and Mrs. Thelen have three sons and one daughter. Afanador shares a room with their daughter, Thelen said. "She is really a beautiful girl and very considerate." Thelen said that they all have become more conscious of each other now that she has been living with them. Afanador said, "I feel like a complete part of the family. I feel like I have lived there all my life."

Afanador is active in church and in drama. Thelen said she was

rather shy. He said, "She feels a lot more comfortable around adults than peers." Afanador stated that sometimes she feels so independent. She said, "I'm a social person in Spanish, but in English!" She has made friends with some of the girls from the placement office and with Elaine Freeman, counselor for Southern.

Afanador joins Dr. Thelen in running and working out at Olympic Raquetball Courts, lifting weights. They run about three times a week.

Thelen considers Afanador to be "very unsophisticated and very straight forward person. Although sometimes we have to draw things out of her."

Afanador describes her relationship with the Thelens: "I think there is a glue between them and me. That glue is the Lord. Our relationship is not only horizontal but it goes up—vertically."

Throop influences both students and purchasing

By Traci Scott

With the exception of part of the Learning Resources Center and the food service, David Throop is responsible for the purchasing of items for the entire campus.

Many items are under state contract, says Throop, and he "merely initiates" state forms to utilize state contracts. Items outside of state contracts are handled in two ways. Smaller dollar purchases

may be authorized for individual purchases. Otherwise items are put up for bid, usually as a written formal bid. Occasionally items must be purchased from a sole source. For example, uniforms fall into this category as they must be supplied by the original manufacturer in order to match.

Throop applied for both teaching and administrative positions at Missouri Southern before being

hired as purchasing agent. Throop currently instructs a class in principles of management.

"By mutual agreement," says Throop, "I am allowed to teach the business school because of my degree in business and a desire to teach. I don't know that I'll do this every semester, though."

Of teaching, Throop says, "I love it. I enjoy communicating with the students and the exposure in that

aspect of college life."

Throop is a graduate of Missouri Southern, having received a degree in business administration. He currently holds a master's degree in business administration from Pittsburg State University. As a graduate of Missouri Southern, Throop feels he has a distinct advantage in working for the college.

"I don't have any mistaken impressions of the school," he says.

I've been at the heart of the institution. I'm not laboring under any misconceptions in my work with the school administration."

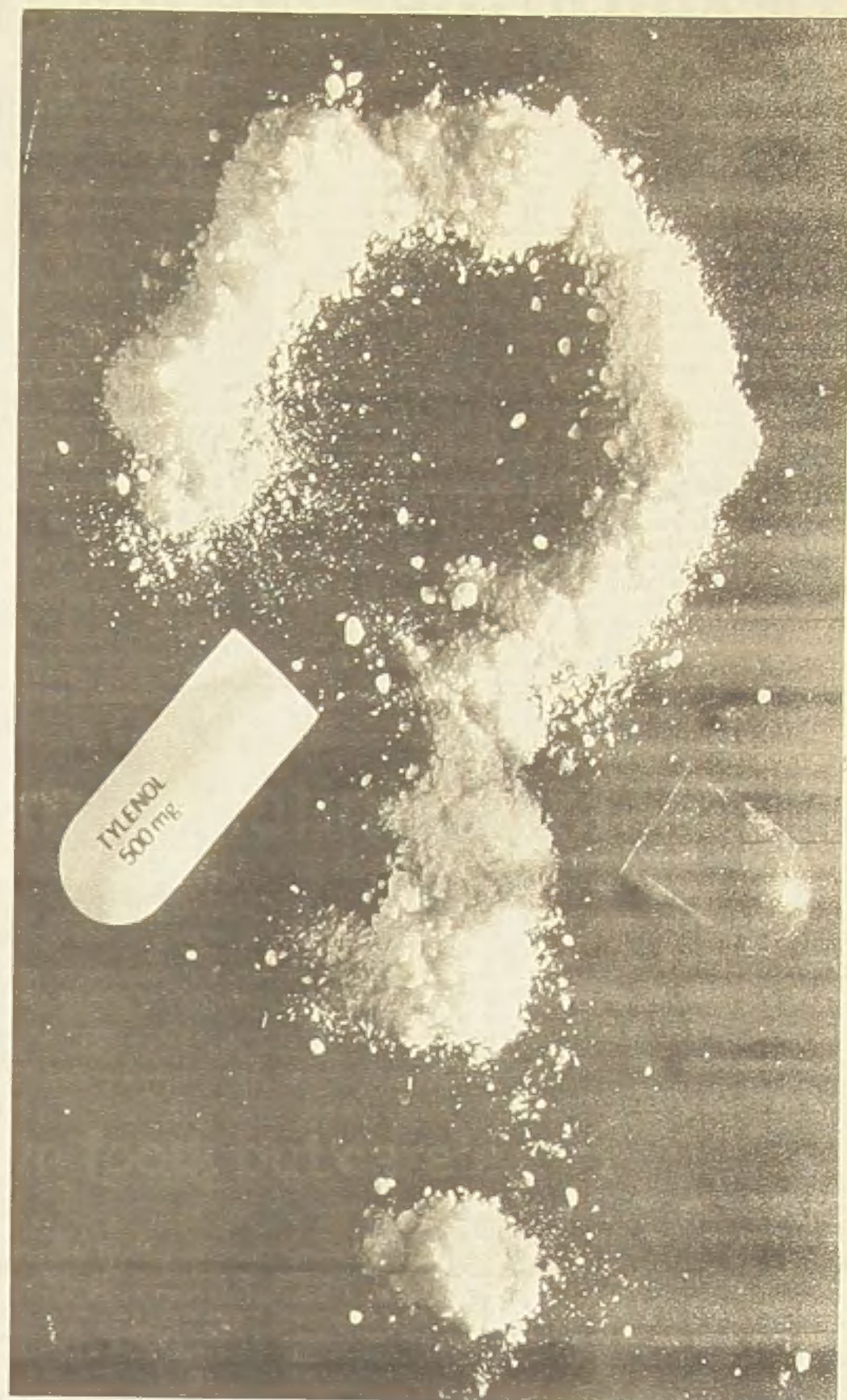
Before taking his position with the college, Throop was self-employed in the construction industry. He left the construction business, Throop says with a smile, "because of the 'boom' in that industry."

Prior to construction, Throop

served as a state sales tax auditor for the Missouri Department of Revenue and has been in management training with Montgomery Wards. He views both administrative work and teaching as possible avenues for future employment.

Throop and his wife, Celia, are expecting their first child in May. He enjoys wood-working and hunting in his spare time.

After Tylenol— what happens to America's trust?



Hoskins Photo

By Daphne Massa

Tylenol laced with cyanide. Mouthwash containing acid. Eye drops contaminated with hydrochloric acid, and poisoned candy. Americans now ask: How safe is our food?

For years people have had faith in their ability to walk into a grocery store, purchase food and be confident that it is safe for consumption. Now people are being cautious in buying food and over-the-counter drugs.

This isn't the first time Americans' faith has been put to the test. In 1906 Upton Sinclair published the novel *The Jungle*. It deals with meat production and the sanitary conditions in meat packing plants. Sinclair exposed the awesome conditions with these packing houses. This forced action to be taken by then President Theodore Roosevelt. Six months after the publication of *The Jungle* the Pure Food and Drug Bill and the Beef Inspection Act were passed. Sinclair had focused the public's attention on the problems in the packing plants of America.

Now once again the attention of the public is focused on food safety. The tampering with products in the present Tylenol scare has sparked new cause for concern in the safety standards for packaged goods. Tamper-resistant containers are being made for all over-the-counter drugs. The Food and Drug Administration estimates the cost to rise

anywhere from one to 10 cents a package.

The new tamper-resistant packages should relieve some of the fears people have to deal with involving the possibility of an item being contaminated.

"The threat is in the faith of the technological system of packaging of goods and services," said Dr. Don D. Tate, instructor in sociology at Missouri Southern. "It calls into question the tenuousness of the whole system. Our high technology gives us a safe, sterile product, yet one individual changes the faith and processes in the system. It makes people question the source of things they put into their bodies."

America's system of producing, packaging, distributing and selling is a complex one. Being complex it allows for sabotage and human fallibility. At any point from the moment it has been produced until the moment it has been purchased there is the possibility of someone's tampering with it.

"Supermarkets are not the source of the problem," said Tate. "We need to make reasonably sure at the production and packaging stage that the public is safe."

Concerned citizens have called local authorities with their suspicions of purchased goods, but Larry Tennis, Joplin's chief of police, says, "We have received a few calls. The calls we received recently were concerning Halloween suspicions and didn't appear to be as a result of tampering."

Tennis went on to say that "if someone notices tampering and they call, we try to locate the responsible person. If we do locate the responsible person, criminal charges could be brought up. Depending on the substance in the food there is a variety of statutes that range from misdemeanors to felonies."

Crank calls dealing with contaminated foods or drugs are dealt with seriously. In one such incident a woman was arrested for "deliberately misleading authorities," as reported in the Joplin Globe. The Associated Press stated this was a misdemeanor with a maximum penalty of 12 months in jail and a \$1,000 fine.

"If an item shows evidence of being tampered with, there is an inspection of the item. We try to find out a little about the item; then we'd attempt to trace it back to the source. From there we'd try to build a case," Tennis said.

Time seems to be the key element in getting over the Tylenol scare.

"People have a short memory. It didn't take people too long to forget Watergate, Vietnam, and the Iranian crisis. Unless other incidents happen, it shouldn't take too long to get over this," said Tate. "There's not much choice but for people to have faith in supermarkets."

Tennis said, "People may become more aware for a period of time, but this is one of those things where you have to put some faith in supermarkets."

Packagers have 15 month deadline to meet

By Wendy Hoskins

New Food and Drug Administration [FDA] regulations state that in 15 months every over-the-counter drug must be contained in a tamper-proof package. According to Clyde Copple, vice president of Pennington Drug Company, this is impossible.

"They will be lucky if the drugs are completely switched over in four years much less 15 months. Only a manufacturer's recall will pull over-the-counter drugs off the shelves sooner," said Copple. Pennington Drug Co. is a Joplin

distributor for over-the-counter drugs. Retail pharmacies and hospitals are their main customers.

Manufacturers and distributors plan to introduce these new tamper-proof packages slowly by phasing them in. "A retailer will put products on the shelf and they will stay there until the consumer buys them. We at Pennington will continue to distribute normal packages as long as they are in our warehouse," Copple stated.

The consumers will have to pay more for these safer packages. "What we do send back to the manufacturers will cost us some but they reimburse part of that cost. But,

ultimately, the extra cost falls onto the consumer," said Copple.

Copple cited two examples of the new tamper-proof packages. "Bufferin will have what they call a shrinking plastic over the box of their new capsule product. Tylenol will reintroduce their capsules with a seal over the bottle opening, another seal over the cap, and the flap and other edges will be glued."

It will be a while before any Joplin stores will carry these tamper-proof package. Until then consumers need to inspect their purchases carefully.

Nobody intentionally poisons own food, but carelessness may

By Kren Stebbins

No one would intentionally put poison in his or her food, but sometimes food becomes toxic because of lack of care in processing or because people fail to take the steps to prevent food-borne illness. This happens because people often are not aware of the variety of ways in which food can become contaminated.

Illnesses caused by food-borne poisons and poisonous organisms

can vary in intensity. The malady can be so mild that it is barely noticed or is passed off as an upset stomach. Again, a lengthy hospitalization might result, and in some cases, the illnesses can kill. The following identifies some of the more common organisms that cause food poisoning, the source of the illness, and prevention methods:

Salmonellosis: This disease is caused by salmonella bacteria. It is found in raw meats and poultry. It

multiplies rapidly at room temperature. Prevention methods include thorough cooking of foods and prompt and proper refrigeration of foods.

Botulism: This disease is caused by botulinum toxin. Bacteria produces toxin only in an oxygenless environment of little acidity. Prevention methods include using proper methods for canning low-acid foods, avoiding commercially canned low-acid foods with leaky seals or with bent, bulging, or

broken cans.

Shigellosis: This disease is caused by shigella bacteria. Food is contaminated when a human carrier with poor sanitary habits handles liquid or moist food that is then not cooked thoroughly. It can be found in milk and dairy products, poultry, and potato salad. Prevention methods include handling foods in a sanitary manner, proper sewage disposal, and proper refrigeration.

Gastroenteritis: This disease is

caused by non-spore forming bacteria. It is carried in food and water, and the bacteria multiplies rapidly at room temperatures. The bacteria is found in raw vegetables, water, and unpasteurized milk. Prevention methods include thorough cooking and sanitizing of cutting instruments and boards before preparing foods that are eaten raw. In addition, avoiding unpasteurized milk and unchlorinated water is recommended.

Hepatitis: This disease is caused

by hepatitis virus. Chief sources of the virus are shellfish harvested from contaminated areas, and foods that are handled a lot during preparation and then eaten raw (such as vegetables). Prevention methods include sanitary handling of foods, use of pure drinking water, adequate sewage disposal, and adequate cooking.

Regardless of its intensity, food poisoning in the home is unpleasant. But is also something that can be avoided.

Health inspectors play role in protecting public

By Jeff Tyler and Darin McCann

Determining the safety of food ready for public consumption is becoming as much a responsibility for consumers as it is for public health inspectors.

The city of Joplin employs two public health officials, Joe Dennis and Earl Robinson. Both Dennis and Robinson are authorized by Joplin city ordinances to inspect food establishments such as restaurants, fast food services, grocery stores, meat markets, convenient markets, drive-ins, lounges and bars. Inspections are soft serve desert machines are authorized by the state only.

Joplin city ordinances do not include Missouri Southern because it is a state institution. But Dennis recently has made several inspections of Southern's cafeteria by the request of Russel Tofoya, food service manager. Through co-operation between Dennis and Tofoya, improvements of food services at Southern are currently being made.

"When we go on an inspection we, examine the Physical facility and the food quality. We do not contact the establishment we are planning to inspect, unless we receive a public complaint or if an establishment requests it," said Dennis. "If a store does fail an inspection, then they are reinspected within 48 hours. If they have not made the necessary corrections by the second inspection, the place will be closed to the public."

Food establishments are inspected every six months, with grading periods from January to June and July to December. Should the store receive 60 or more demerit points, then they are reinspected or closed.

On an inspection, the things checked are: foods that need to be stored at 140 degrees or above, 45 degrees or below in the refrigerator, 20 degrees or less in the freezer, if containers are at least six inches above the surface of the floor, proper disposal of waste water, spoilage and pest control. Because taste is at a persons own discretion, it is not a determining factor in the inspection. After the inspection the establishment receives the original copy of the inspector's report, another copy is sent to the state confirming the inspection. Then the report is recorded in the city's ledger, where it is kept in file for five years.

Only the United States Department of Agriculture has the authority to inspect uncut meat. Once meat has been inspected and certified by the U.S.D.A., and becomes accessible to the public the city health department does have authorization to inspect and reject any meat substance.

"The U.S.D.A. is a good agency to work with, they work hard to make sure the public gets good safe food," said Dennis.

At least 8,500 stores in the state of Missouri have not been inspected because Missouri does not have any state laws requiring inspections as does Kansas and Oklahoma. Only local city governments can institute public health inspection ordinances.

"What I really want to get across is the the state of Missouri needs better education on food safety, not bureaucratic control. The public does not want it. They do not want people telling them what they should do," Dennis said. "Education is our main goal. We do not want to hurt anyone and put them out of business."



Fast food restaurants have safety inspections, regulations

By Tina Perry

Fast foods or dining out has become a common part of life for the average American family. Parents want to have a good meal for their family, but it is not always possible.

People trust the foods that come from a restaurant. Even if they find their food is damaged, they will most likely still return to that same restaurant. Fast food places have to prepare food efficiently and quickly to serve the customer properly. Many fast food places have a chain of food stores across the country which have a standard of rules set. McDonalds and other

main food chains have their own inspectors who come in to check the safety of the food being prepared. They can come in at any time, and the manager has to keep a close eye on everything. This helps insure that the health inspection will go through and safety standards are met. Fast food places set time limits on the un-sold food that sits in the bins. The time limit is 10 minutes for any sandwiches and 20 minutes for the fries. If none of this food is sold within the time limit it has to be thrown away. Approximately 50 to 200 pounds of food is thrown away each day.

But if the standards are going to be met food is going to be wasted,

as an employee of McDonalds stated. The health department comes in for inspection every six months unless a complaint is made; then a surprise visit is necessary. Sometimes if the restaurant is "lucky" it will find out about the inspection in advance.

Some restaurants will send their employees to a convention to help improve food preparation. This can be very costly to the employers because if they send an employee and the employee quits, then it is the cost of the employer.

Meats and other foods are shipped in and kept frozen until they are used. Everything is bought

already prepared. The barbecue sauce and cheese is already packaged and ready for prompt use. Pizza places are one type of fast food places that have to prepare their own dough and other places have to prepare their own cole-slaw, salads, and other foods.

Mistakes are going to be made. Food isn't going to be thrown away at the proper time. Customers are not always going to get the proper service. Customers have a right to complain and if it is a significant complaint, then it's up to the person in charge to replace the item or refund the money.

When dining out one has a right to expect the most efficient service

possible and is not required to leave a tip if the service is not satisfactory. As an employee of Maxwell II stated, "If a customer isn't given proper service then his tip shows it." In the more elaborate restaurants the food has to be of the best quality, because the customer is paying for it. And most restaurants depend on returning customers. Most of the food used by Maxwell II is shipped in from Springfield or Kansas from within Joplin. This allows the restaurant to get the freshest possible food for their high paying customers.

Strict conditions have to be met to keep seafood fresh. Seafood is

shipped frozen and a certain amount is thawed for the number of customers expected. If more is needed then more is thawed, but if all of it isn't used then it has to be thrown away, because seafood must be refrozen. Maxwell II leaves its fish in crushed ice over night until it is needed.

Most employees of restaurants have to meet certain conditions set by their employers. Hairnets are required by most employees who work directly with food. Counter people have to wear hats and look neat and presentable. Standards are met for the most part, for the success of the restaurant and for the safety of the public.

Food buyers becoming cautious

By Tara Horrell

People are becoming more cautious about what they buy in grocery stores. They check to see if packages have been tampered with in any way, if seals were broken or containers opened, before considering purchasing the item.

Rodney Turner, store manager of Dillon's, stated that "since the Tylenol scare, candy sales were down considerably the week before Halloween."

J.W. Ray, store manager of Safeway on 26th and Main St., says that candy sales have been off about 30 percent of what the sales usually bring in. "About half of the candy that has been sold was not given out [at Halloween]," said Ray.

More people are bringing back items they have bought for a refund, because they aren't sure if an item has been tampered with if something doesn't look right.

"Eighty percent of all refunds given to people who thought that the product that they bought had been tampered with still had the seal intact. In about one out of every five cases there has been a broken seal," Ray said.

Safeway's refund policy takes

anything back of their's that had been sold and people are given either more of the same item or a full cash refund.

Items that are found on the shelves that have been opened or damaged are either thrown away or sent back to the company if it is a local firm. Non-produce items are usually repaired and put on a mark-down rack.

"People caught opening packages will be handed over to the police, because opening packages is a form of stealing," according to Turner.

Stores haven't had much trouble with people opening packages until recently. "We hadn't had any problems with broken seals until the scare. Some 99 percent of the people who opened the packages usually bought the item anyway. Now people open the packages and put them back on the shelves," said Ray. "Pranksters are coming in and opening packages, because they think it is funny about people getting alarmed over nothing."

The stores stay right on top of expiration dates. "We usually pull items either the day or the day before the item expires. We don't worry about canned goods, because they have a long expiration date

and are sold long before that date," said Turner.

Safeway has monthly checks to see what needs to be pulled down. "We usually mark down those items that are about to expire a week before. The meat has a four-day pull date on it. After four days we unwrap it, check to see if it is still fresh. If it is, we rewrap it and mark it down with another pull date. If not, we destroy it," stated Ray.

The stores are inspected frequently by either the city health department or the store managers. "We usually don't see the FDA, state, or federal inspectors unless something happens such as the salmon scare about four months ago," said Ray.

Employees are screened pretty closely and are checked on their past history. "I don't think that we have to worry about our employees; we all have been around here for several years. I don't believe we have any 'sickos' on the staff," said Turner.

Steps are being taken to ensure that everything people buy won't be tampered with. Safeway's policy is: We wouldn't sell anything that we wouldn't take home ourselves.

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Book banning sparks ACLU lecture here

Book banning has become a source of concern for Missouri Southern, as a result of an ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union) conference in Boise, Idaho, last June. One person in attendance was Dr. Steven Gale, head of the English department and also chairman of the College-Student Publication Committee.

"Over 500 major books have been banned from public school systems in the past two years, said Gale. 'We feel that this is a major concern.'"

The books banned include *The Bible*, *Moby Dick*, *The Adventures*

of *Huckleberry Finn*, *Lord of the Flies*, *The Great Gatsby*, *The Catcher in the Rye*, and four major dictionaries.

"We decided to have a speaker come to Southern to help us deal with the concept of censorship and procedures to establish in order to avoid difficulties in textbook selection," said Gale. "He will also discuss the instructor's rights to choose his textbooks and the student's right to choose what to read."

"We applied for a grant from the Faculty Development Series committee, and received more money

than requested so we could contact other interested individuals off campus about the lecture," said Gale.

The speaker, Paul Siegal, the Regional Director of the ACLU (Kansas City office), will lecture to the English department, secondary education majors, and all interested college faculty and town members of the community. Siegal's talk is scheduled for 2:30 p.m. Tuesday in the Billingsly Student Center. Questions and comments will be welcomed, and refreshments will be served at the conclusion.

Southern to be represented in exhibit on higher education

Missouri Southern will be represented in an exhibit on higher education in Missouri, currently being developed for the State Capitol Museum in Jefferson City. The Public Information Office is looking for documents, photographs or artifacts related to the history of the college from 1937 that might be considered for inclusion in the

permanent exhibit.

The purpose of the exhibit, which will include all 13 four-year state supported colleges and universities, is to convey to the museum visitor the sense of history and importance of each school; how their diverse histories are steeped in tradition; and to place each within the context of Missouri's history

as well as the history of education.

The display is being designed and developed by Elsterholdt-Lewellyn Exhibit Services of Kansas City. Anyone having artifacts, photographs, documents or publications pertinent to Missouri Southern's history should contact Mrs. Gwen Hunt in the Public Information Office.

Three from Southern attend speech communication meet

Three Missouri Southern faculty members recently participated in professional programs at the 68th national convention of the Speech Communications Association in Louisville, Ky.

Duane Hunt, assistant professor of theatre, and Gwen Hunt, director of public information, performed an original readers' theatre

script adapted by Hunt and Dr. Leslie Irene Coger, professor emerita of theatre at Southwest Missouri State University in Springfield. The three performed excerpts from "Dandelion Wine" which they also had performed in its premier production at the SCA national convention in 1960.

Dr. Allen Merriam, associate

professor of communications, was a panel member for a discussion of "Communication, Values, and Ethics in Iran: The Press, the Hostages, and the Leaders."

Dr. Merriam gave critical response to papers delivered by professors from three universities, evaluating their insights and suggesting additional areas of research.

13 CAB members attend convention of National Campus Activities group

Thirteen Missouri Southern members of the Campus Activities Board attended the Heart of America Regional Convention of the National Association of Campus Activities in Wichita, Kans.,

last week.

They attended workshops on leadership, programming of performing arts and other activities.

All 13 students received degrees in professional development,

general studies, and programming specialists. In order to earn these degrees they had to attend six educational sessions and they were the only delegation attending in which each member earned a degree.



Just as professional football finally begins, the Missouri Southern football season ends. The Neosho High School Marching Band was given the honor of officially closing the season with the final post game show in Fred Hughes Stadium for 1982. While a majority of the fans left the stadium after Southern's 23-0 defeat of Wayne State, a few did stay on hand to hear the final notes.

The Lions went 7-2-1 on the season and were ranked nationally at various times during the season. Thus, with the fading of football, the fall has ended. Southern sports fans now turn their attention to the basketball season which brings with it high hopes. The Lions, in pre-season, polls were picked to win the CSIC conference this year. But alas, fall has ended.

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"The Gathering Place For Greeks"

Law continued from page 1

associated with collectivism—political oppression, concentration camps, and brain washing.

"Almost everybody believes in freedom, peace, and prosperity," said Law.

Law went on to explain the Labor Theory of Value. He said to know the value of something look at the labor that went into it.

"There are faults with the Labor theory. No matter what the labor content, things aren't of the same value," stated Law.

The Subjective Theory of Value is when the value of an object is not in the object, but in the mind of the

appraiser. Law said, "It's the relationship between the appraiser and what is being appraised."

Law quoted Adam Smith saying "The world will work by itself." Continuing, Law said, "The economy will act almost as if it were guided by an omniscient hand. But we couldn't tell why until the subjective evaluation."

Law contends that wages rise as a result of technology. He gave a formula of economics that explains why technology is the cause of rising wages. The formula is: $MMW = NR + HE \times T$ [man's material wealth = natural resources + human energy \times tools

[which is technology]. The living standards of a land depend on how these factors are put together. He compared Zaire with Japan, Zaire having large amounts of natural resources and a limited amount of technology, and Japan having the technology but lacking in the area of natural resources. Resources of the world are available to everyone, but they go to the highest bidder.

Productivity is shared in the U.S.—one-sixth profit and five-sixths wages. The one-sixth profit goes to the owner in the forms of profit, dividends, and interest. The remaining goes out in wages, bonuses, and salaries.

"Almost everybody is a worker at some time; almost everyone is a capitalist," said Law.

The capital investment per worker in the U.S. is \$70,000. "The average wage is \$20,000 and the average return on capital investment is five or six percent or \$3,500-4,000."

"The capitalist doesn't want to raise wages. They rise in response to conditions of the market. Improvements in process rebounds to the benefit of the consumer. If you want to help the working man and raise wages, make all the money you can and save it," said Law.

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Omicron Delta Epsilon accepts 16

Omicron Delta Epsilon, an international society in economics, has accepted 16 new members during its recent membership drive.

Members must be juniors or seniors who have a 3.0 or better grade point average overall and at

least nine hours of economics courses with a 3.0 or better GPA.

New members are: Robin J. Crosby, Ted J. Dale, William Davis, John Freeze, Eric Glover, Mikell Hager, Ronnie W. Harris, Ric Johnson, Margaret E. Layton,

Lee W. Loop, Joyce A. Puett, Linda Russell, Amy Sieglinger, Randall Smith, Mark West, and Achinee Wilson.

At its annual dinner on Wednesday, Nov. 10, ODE presented two \$75 scholastic awards.

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Ipock receives her doctorate

Betty Dickman Ipock, assistant professor and director of the department of nursing at Southern, has been awarded an educational doctorate degree in adult education at Oklahoma State University in Stillwater.

In recognition of her outstanding academic work of O.S.U., Ipock was initiated into Phi Delta Kappa, an honor fraternity for educators. She also is a member of Sigma Theta Tau, the national honor society of nursing.

ARTS

Lea Wolfe came a long way to study theatre here



Hollman Photo

By Sherry Grissom

Theatre major Lea Wolfe traveled several miles in order to study theatre at Missouri Southern, but traveling is not new to her.

"My father is in the Air Force. I was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, and then I moved to Montana, and from there I have lived all over the United States. I lived in California before moving to England at the age of 13.

"I moved here from England to come to an American college. My grandmother sent catalog of colleges around the area, and this is where I ended up," said Wolfe.

Even though Wolfe is presently attending Southern she may not receive her degree here.

"This Christmas I am going back to audition for some acting schools in London, and if I am accepted I am going back to England to continue my studies."

But as for finishing her studies Wolfe said, "In acting you never finish your studies. You are studying everyday."

Wolfe's interest in theatre has been with her as far back as she can remember.

"I have always been interested in theatre. There is no exact time that I became interested."

She was studying theatre before coming to Southern. "I have been studying theatre for about seven years. While I was attending Lakenheath American High School in England, my director was a very talented and encouraging man, and he convinced me that I was going into the right career field."

Wolfe has also given credit to the theatre department at Southern for some of her knowledge of the theatre.

"I have learned a lot at Missouri Southern. I feel that the directors here have a lot to offer students a more rounded education."

She is also learning that theatre majors encounter problems which need to be settled as soon as possible.

"The theatre department here is very close. When you work with people as closely as you do in theatre you get to know each other very well, so naturally there are personality conflicts every once in awhile, but those are usually resolved by the time the production is in play."

While attending Southern, Wolfe has been in three theatre productions. "Last year I was Mariamne in *Tartuffe*, Abigail Williams in *The Crucible* and this year I was in *Rashomon*."

Wolfe has also had the opportunity to work with a professional group. "This past summer I worked with my first professional company. It was a summer stock here in Missouri, and this coming summer I am going to audition again," she says.

As for a career in acting, Wolfe said, "I definitely want to act for a living. I don't really think I had any certain inspiration. I think it has been a combination of things that inspired me."

She said that in acting the greatest award comes from the reaction of the audience.

"When I am acting I feel that I am accomplishing something, and the audience is enjoying or relating to what I am doing."

After she completes her studies in theatre, Wolfe said, "I may start my acting career either in Chicago or Dallas, depending on where the work is."

Lea Wolfe

Fellini film next in art series

Federico Fellini's first film *Variety Lights* will be shown at 7:30 p.m. on Tuesday in the Connor Ballroom of the Billingsly Student Center. This is the fifth program in the 21st Annual International Film Festival presented by the Missouri Southern Film Society. Financial assistance for this event has been provided by the Missouri Arts Council on a matching basis with local collections.

In *Variety Lights* the subject is one of Fellini's favorites: The seamy world of show business. A down-and-out vaudeville troupe is engaged in shoddy one-night stands but members delude themselves into thinking that they eventually will achieve success.

Fellini depicts the performers and their milieu with great humor, insight and attention to realistic detail. The backstage atmosphere, and the pitiful second-rate performers, who think they are artists, derive from Fellini's experience, and are present in many of his films, including his later masterpiece *La Strada*.

Variety Lights, has best been described by author Raymond Dugnat in *Films and Filming*: "Here already are those long, lonely Fellini roadscapes, the listless cabarets, the empty city squares, the shows whose tawdriness can't quite kill the basic magic of the theatre, the contrast between the harassed actors and the exotic dream-creatures they portray, the sad and sullen audiences who are never carried away into a land of make-believe."

Single admission is \$1.50 for adults and \$1 for students and senior citizens. Season tickets for the remaining eight film programs are still on sale at \$5 per adult and \$4 per student or senior citizen.



Giuletta Masina and Peppino De Filippo star in *Variety Lights*. The film is shown at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in the Billingsly Student Center.

'Beauty and Beast' in rehearsal

Beauty and the Beast, a new dramatic version by Warren Graves of the favorite old fairy tale, is in rehearsal in the theatre department at Missouri Southern. The first children's play of the current season, it is scheduled for two matinee performances at 3 p.m. Saturday, Dec. 4, and Sunday, Dec. 5, in Taylor Performing Arts Center.

Mrs. Trij Brietzke is the director of *Beauty and the Beast*. Ticket prices are \$1 for adults and 50 cents for children under 16.

The play is being staged by the Show-Me Celebration Company, the children's theatre division of the Missouri Southern theatre department. The 1982-83 season is the 14th year Show-Me has presented children's plays at

Missouri Southern and *Beauty and the Beast* is the 28th production.

Special showings of the play will be presented for Carthage grade school children on Friday, Dec. 3. The Carthage Public School System has participated in the children's theatre for the past five years by bussing their students to the performances.

Director is versatile and busy

By Luann Franks

Teacher and director, Trij Brietzke has been with Southern since the fall of 1976 in the theatre department.

"My involvement with people of all ages and background makes teaching a general education class a fun thing to do. I think that probably when I was a college student and I saw my name in lights, I wanted a home and family. Teaching was my way of combining both."

Brietzke's family is composed of her husband and her two sons, ages 27 and 22. "My husband and I have always shared theatre as an interest. We have always done

things together so this isn't a strange situation for us to be working together. We do go on for days on end without seeing each other. Both of our sons are avid theatre fans and it has been the joy of our lives that our boys were interested in theatre."

Her involvement with the theatre department is quite extensive. "We in the theatre department are constantly working toward quality theatre. One of the things that we all feel proud of is that the theatre care and thought is given to the detail of our children's productions as well as the adult productions. We want to continue to reach out to all people and challenge all people with the plays we do," Brietzke said.

The up-and-coming production, *Beauty and the Beast* is under the direction of Brietzke. "I have a delightful cast. Half of the cast are new people and it has been quite diverse and fun. I have had a challenge in that I have designed the set as well as directed the play. The entire faculty is involved in play selection, but I did have a great hand in choosing this particular play because I'm the director and I think that it is a wonderful fairytale."

"I was looking for something that would make a statement directed at the Christmas season even if it isn't directly related."

Juice Newton in concert tonight

Campus Activities Board is sponsoring Juice Newton in concert at 8 p.m. today in Taylor Auditorium.

Newton's singles, "Angel of the Morning," "Queen of Hearts," "The Sweetest Thing" and "Love's Been a Little Hard On Me" soared into the Top 10 on the pop and country charts.

Newton travels with her band

that includes her partner, Otha Young on guitar, Jim Lang on piano, Michael Huey on drums, Johnny Pierce on bass and Chuck Martin on guitar.

Last year, her album *Juice* hit into the Top 20 on pop LP charts and number two on country and earned platinum status.

Her new album *Quiet Lies* produced by Richard Landis, has her

voice sound bigger with more presence. All the tunes reflect the singer with new confidence. She stated that she feels more confident and can relate better to larger groups of people and she is more self-assured in her singing and presentation than ever before.

Tickets for the concert are \$5 and \$7 and can be bought in Room 102 of Billingsly Student Center.

Funds-raising contest seeks to crown 'Mr. 10'

Mr. "10" Contest will be at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, Dec. 2 in the Connor Ballroom at Billingsly Student Center.

Special guests will be Miss Missouri 1982, Julie Phillips and Miss Twin Counties 1982 Karla Kelly.

The purpose of the contest is to serve as a scholarship fund-raising event. It is sponsored by the Miss Twin Counties Pageant Association with proceeds to be used for the scholarship fund of the Miss Twin Counties Pageant, held in March.

Any club, organization, fraternity, business, etc. may sponsor a candidate. There is no limit to the number of entries a group may sponsor. There is no entry fee. The name of the sponsor will be used every time the contestant's name is listed.

Last year's winners were: Mr. "10", Joel Tupper; first runner up was Mike Petet, second runner-up was John Gallos, third runner-up was Ron Alumbaugh and fourth runner-up was Ken Murphy.

The age limit is 18 to 49 years of age, married or single.

The suit competition is first and the contestant wears either a suit or a sportcoat with a tie. The color is not important; it can be a summer or a winter outfit.

The talent competition should be something comical, zany, non-legitimate, wild and crazy. The act should last around three minutes and the contestant may use any part of the stage, run-way, or floor. He may use musical accompaniment for his act by cassette tape or piano. He can use props and have an assistant. Any talent idea will work. The sky is the limit.

Last chance to score points is the swim wear competition. A beach jacket, a towel or beach pants may be worn but must be removed by the time the contestant reaches the run way. Everyone will be barefooted.

Mr. "10" will be awarded \$100 in cash and the sponsoring organization will also be awarded \$50 cash. In the event that the winner is sponsored by a business, the organization placing highest will be awarded the cash award. In addition to the money, the winner will receive numerous gift certificates

from area merchants, a crown, plus he will represent the Miss Twin Counties Pageant at the Seventh Annual Great All-American Male Pageant to be held in Lebanon, Mo. This contest is sponsored by the Lebanon Jaycees with proceeds from the event given to Missouri Special Olympics. Joel Tupper, the current Mr. 10 was named first runner-up at last year's event.

The runners-up will also be awarded numerous prizes and awards. There will also be non-finalist awards given, and each

contestant will receive a memento from the contest.

The panel of judges will be looking for the best all-around contestant, and judging them on a point basis.

Only the first 20 entries will be accepted. This is done in order to keep the contest from becoming too lengthy. Entry deadline is Monday, Nov. 29. Registration forms are available in Room 102 of Billingsly Student Center.

For more information call Cathy Holt at 524-7677.



Tom DeLuca to perform twice on campus Monday

Hypnotist Tom DeLuca will be featured at noon Monday in the Lions' Den and at 8 p.m. that same day in Taylor Auditorium. Admission is free at noon and the night show will be \$1. The performances are sponsored by Campus Activities Board.

DeLuca began work as a hypnotist dealing with psychosomatic disorders. Later he devised rapid and unique forms of communication with others in therapeutic or entertainment situations that enable him to induce hypnosis instantly, as well as influence

another's mind through unconscious communication.

He is described as a dedicated performer interested only in the aesthetic, innovative and commercial aspects of his comic art.

His educational background separates the quality of his show from that of an ordinary stage hypnotist. Drawing upon his master's degree in psychology and years of experience as a clinical hypnotist and seminar instructor, DeLuca tailors his show to amuse, entertain and educate any type of audience.



'Creepshow' has style of '50s comics

In the format of the 1950's style horror comics, with a broad, comic brush stroke comes the movie *Creepshow*. It is directed by George A. Romero, who worked on *Dawn of the Dead* and *Knight Riders*, and it is written by horror master writer Stephen King.

Creepshow has fast-punch action, frequent scares and special effects redolent of the classic E.C. comics such as "Tales From the Crypt" and "The Vault of Horror" which inspired this movie.

In the film, each of the movie's five stories within the comic format opens with an illuminated splash page by artist Jack Kamen, then dissolves into the action of the film. The story endings return to the process. They go from live ac-

tion, to freeze film and to comic-book-style illustrations. The final panels are punch-line equivalents, with one bizarre and unexpected.

The several tales nicknamed "telegrams of terror" have their own styles and settings.

"Father's Day" is set on acres of manicured lawns with a stable and a large mansion. The story is about a cruel family patriarch who is killed and buried for seven years. He must rise from the grave to murder his living relatives.

For "The Lonesome Death of Jordy Verrill" starring Stephen King, the set was designed with a house and garage and a creek with 500,000 gallon water tank. King grows into a mysterious alien sub-

stance in a virulent pace and he is trying to stop it.

"The Crate," the third story, was shot in an area of Pittsburgh and was used for a lawn party and the inside house. The crate contains a creature who lives in an old college.

A New Jersey location was used for "Something to Tide You Over". Beach houses and a special wave machine was used to control waves and a burial rig was set up to show disembodied living heads perched atop mounds of sand. The story is about a pair of lovers returning to life after drowning and subsequently, slain and gashed.

The last story, "They're Creeping Up On You," was filmed in the Laurel studio. The story is of an aging millionaire with a phobia about

germs and bugs. The evil old tyrant is attacked by 25,000 revengeful-hungry killer cockroaches.

While it is contemporary in its setting, music of the film is reminiscent of the 1950's, with selections taken from decade's horror film soundtracks.

The tales are in form of ghost stories and fairy tales and to entertain, to explain the unknown, to explore the human psyche and to serve as cautionary tales.

The movie stars Adrienne Barbeau, Hal Halbrook, Leslie Nielsen, Carrie Nye, Ted Danson, Fritz Weaver, Stephen King, and guest appearance by E. G. Marshall and Viveca Lindfors as Aunt Bedelia.

The film is now showing at the Eastgate Theatre in Joplin.

Christmas show, pottery sale starts Monday

The annual Christmas show and sale of pottery by Missouri Southern art students will be held Monday through Thursday, Dec.

18 on the lower level of the Art Building.

The works are by students of Jon M. Fowler, director of art, and are

offered at reasonable prices.

In conjunction with the pottery sale, Southern's Art League members will display holiday items such as wreaths, cards and or-

naments.

Persons looking for handmade Christmas gifts may visit the display from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Debate teams finish fourth in Oklahoma tourney

Missouri Southern's debate squad went to Central State Oklahoma last weekend for a tournament.

In the senior debate, Karl Zachary and Randy Doennig plac-

ed fourth and lost to North Texas State in the quarterfinals. The team of Carmen Tucker and Mike Schellen placed fourth in junior debate.

Mike Tosh and Dana Freeze plac-

ed fifth in CEDA debate. CEDA is the Cross Examination Debate Association. "This is our first trophy in CEDA debate in the history of the school. They debate on value rather than policy," said

debate coach Richard Finton.

The squad now has a 63 percent win/loss record overall.

"This year we have every team out and we have done very well. We are meeting good competition," said Finton.

Music majors perform at state honors convention

Rayla Bess, Webb City, and Judy Thompson, Joplin, both music majors at Southern, performed as a two-piano team for the state honors convention of the

Missouri Music Teachers Association in Warrensburg last week.

The duo received honorable mention for their performances of "Sonatina" by Bach, "Tango" by

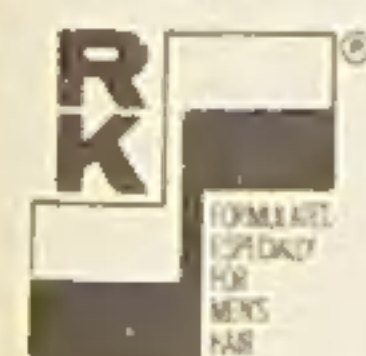
Stravinsky, and "Variations on a Theme by Haydn, Op. 56B" by Brahms. Both pianists are students of Robert A. Harris, assistant professor of music.

Jeanie Shepherd, a fifth grade student in Diamond, and Shane Townley, a seventh grade student in Lockwood, also performed at the convention. They also study with Harris.

Southern's library will be closed for the Thanksgiving holiday

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SPORTS



Willie "Sweet Pea" Rogers battles with an alumni player for the rebound as Danny Sawyer (32) also gets into the action overhead. Southern played its first Alumni Basketball game Saturday night in Robert Ellis Young Gymnasium and won the season opener in overtime against John Brown University, 75-72.

Norman Photo

JBU falls prey to Southern in opening of new season

John Brown University fell to Missouri Southern in overtime by the score of 75-72 Tuesday at Robert Ellis Young Gymnasium. Coach Chuck Williams thought the Lions played "very tight at the start of the ball game; however, this is not to be unexpected in the first game."

Carl Tyler shot a 20-foot jumper from the top of the key to give Southern their first basket. Tyler, a 6-1 guard from Macon, Ga., made three field goals out of 16 attempts and went eight for eight at the free throw line for a total of 14 points.

With 10:01 left to play in the first half, Ira Foster made a free throw to tie the score at 14. Foster went five for seven at the line and blocked three shots.

At the half John Brown had made 12 of 26 attempted field goals for 46.2 percent and had made four of eight from the free throw line for 50 percent. Missouri Southern had attempted 29 field goals and made 11 for 37.8 percent and 9 of 12 free throws. The Lions led at the half-time mark, 30-28.

Scoring remained close the entire game until the second half when Randy Kriewall made a power move to the basket with 15:26 left to play and moved Southern ahead, 37-30. "I thought Foster and Kriewall played well coming off the bench," said Williams.

Southern kept its lead throughout the second half until

Terry Dunham, a 5-11 guard, made a lay-up to tie the Lions at 61 with 50 seconds left to play and put the game into overtime.

Tyler started off overtime with a lay-up followed by Foster with two free throws to move the Lions up, 65-61. With 3:04 left to play in overtime, Danny Sawyer tipped the ball and Southern stayed ahead, 67-72. "The butterflies may have got the best of us at times. In the overtime period we played our most relaxed game," said Williams.

Leading scoring honors for John Brown went to Carl Smith and Dunham each with 17 points. Jay Michael and Bill Presnell each contributed 11 points while Steve Michael had 10.

Missouri Southern had four players in double figures with Foster turning in 17 points followed by Tyler with 14, Sawyer with 13, and Virgil Parker with 12 points.

The Lions will play at home Saturday against Evangel College and according to Williams, Southern will have to watch the Evangel defense.

"We think that Evangel could very possibly throw different defenses at us, changing zones and man-to-man."

Williams also commented that Evangel is "running more this year" and they "control the boards and inside."

'Willard' finds name changed at Southern

By Judie Burkhalter

Since coming to Southern, Karen Stein has been exposed to a lot of change, including a name change. Karen is "Willard" to all her friends, teammates and coaches at Southern. Only her instructors and the administration still refer to her as Karen.

The name seemed fitting and was given when basketball practice started last year. There were two Karens playing, so Karen Stein became Willard, named after her high school. She commented, "I don't even live in Willard. I lived in

Springfield, but went to high school in Willard, population of about 2,000. Now I live in Republic."

The other Karen is now referred to as "Kern" and the two are roommates. Two other basketball players, JaNelda Dvorak and Linda Castillon, also live with the Karens. "We don't talk about basketball. Maybe we will when the games start, though," Willard said. She continued, "I really like living in the dorms and being at school. Basketball makes my stay even better."

Willard, a reserve guard on last year's national runner-up team, is

battling freshman Becky Fly for a starting role on this year's squad. She said, "I feel that Becky will start. She's a sure shot. I do think that I will play a lot though. When I am in there I want to lead the fast break and cause turnovers."

Coach Jim Phillips referred to Willard as Southern's most improved player. "She worked very hard over the summer. If she continues at this rate, she will definitely be a lot of playing time." At this time, Willard is the third guard but Phillips is optimistic. "We're young and we're going to win. We will have to see what

works for us. Our offense may also change to where Willard is a starter. We're counting on her. She will see a lot more game time than last year."

Living in the dorms "where people are always around if you need them but where there's always time to be alone" seems to agree with Willard. "I like being away from home and being independent but I also like Southern because it is close to home. Southern also has a small, friendly atmosphere."

Home is only an hour away and is a special place for Willard. She is one of six children and one of five

girls. Her two younger sisters and her brother "love to come to Joplin and come to the game," said Willard.

A biology major with a 3.2 grade average, Willard would like to work as a conservationist or an ecologist after graduation. She commented that she would like to live in a small community again. She said, "I think Colorado would be nice. I like the idea of Willard but I'd like a change from the town itself."

Graduating from a senior class of about 150 students, Willard was competitive in volleyball, basketball and track. The Tiger volleyball

team took fourth place in the state 3A championship, but the basketball team "always was eliminated right before the state playoffs. Willard was Central Ozark all conference player and twice qualified for the state track meet in the 800 meter run."

Willard came to Southern on a basketball and track scholarship after being recruited by Phillips. As she looks forward to the start of the season she said, "Once we get into excellent condition, I think that we can be outstanding. We have depth and a lot of people can play. That's the way a team should be."



Seeman Photo

Running back Harold Noifalisse shoots around right end as the offensive line moves out to lead the blocking. Saturday's football game with Wayne State was the last for the Lions this season as they came out 23-0 victors.

Lions end with victory

The football Lions of Missouri Southern ended their season Saturday on a happy note with a 23-0 victory over the Wildcats of Wayne State.

"We played respectably well and when you play respectably well you control the tempo of the game. The first play added to our controlling the tempo; they were a capable ball club," said Coach Jim Frazier.

Southern ended the season with a 7-2-1 regular season record and a 5-1-1 Central States Intercollegiate Conference record to claim third place in the conference behind co-champions Pittsburg State and Kearney State.

Harold Noifalisse, returning to the line-up after pulling a hamstring muscle, ran 59 yards on Southern's first play for a 6-0 lead with 2:34 gone.

Rob Nolle jarred the ball loose three plays later from Wayne quarterback Mike Warren and Mark Bock recovered at the Wildcats' 10. Carrying three straight times Noifalisse got the touchdown as he dove over a stacked defense from the one-yard line with 9:52 left.

With 10:17 left in the third period Terry Dobbs added a 31-yard field goal and in the fourth period Marty Schoenthaler threw a 10-yard touchdown pass to tight end Greg Golden. It was the first collegiate touchdown for Golden, a 6-5, 200-pound freshman from

Seneca.

Wayne State had one opportunity to score with 4:44 left in the first half on a 35-yard field goal attempt by Carlos Lagunilla. The kick went deep enough but failed to the right. After half-time Southern's defense limited the Wildcats to 40 yards passing and minus 27 yards on the ground.

The Lion defense enjoyed one of its finest outings as Nolle and Doug Strubberg, tackles, and nose guard Aaron Usher had eight of the nine quarterback sacks for Missouri Southern.

According to Frazier, "We knew they had passing ability from films we had seen so we elected to go after the quarterback to stop it."

Nolle, a 6-2, 223-pound sophomore from St. Louis, had 15 tackles including three sacks and four tackles for minus yards. He had seven first hits and broke up two Wayne State passes.

Usher, a 210-pound junior from Wichita, had 11 tackles, including two sacks, a fumble and three tackles for minus yards while the 210-pound Strubberg had three sacks, three tackles for losses and four first hits.

In addition to 12 tackles for losses and nine sacks, the Southern defense recovered two fumbles and picked off three passes. Glen Baker got his eighth interception of the season and the team's 28th, to tie a

school record set in 1976.

The Lions limited Wayne State to 12 yards rushing on 39 attempts and set a record for most yards allowed in a season with 985. The old record of 1,052 was set in 1971.

Southern's defense was not alone in setting records as the Lion offense came away with two records. They bettered the old record of 301 first downs set in 1978 to finish the season with 308 first downs and lost only 10 fumbles compared to the old mark of 27 in 1976.

Noifalisse carried the ball 15 times against Wayne State and picked up 140 yards rushing to finish the season with 1,111 yards rushing. He pushed his two-year career total to 2,030 and could erase the career rushing mark set by Larry Barnes in 1975-76 of 3,355 yards. Noifalisse's 19 touchdowns against the Wildcats gave him 78 points to tie Robert Davis for the school single-season scoring record. Next season he will need only 49 points to surpass Harvey Derrick's career mark of 188 set in 1974-77.

Frazier summed up his feelings about the team and the season, "It was an enjoyable team with a sense of closeness, leadership and character. We accomplished most of our goals. It was a team that had unity and positive direction, but I don't know if they ever realized how good they really were."